FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 219* *9 November 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Jorgensen Voices Danish Opposition to Missile Deployment AA 1
Vienna Correspondent Interviews Polish MBFR Talks Delegate [Maslov] AA 1

CHINA

Chinese Official's Cairo Visit Sets China Against Arabs B 1
Chinese TU Newspaper on Public Discontent Cited B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Pak Assassination, South Korean Power Struggle Result of Plot [Bandura in IZVESTIYA 4 Nov] C 1
Situation Remains Tense in South Korea C 3
IZVESTIYA Article Scores Japanese Military Ties With West [Matveyev 4 Nov] C 3
Japanese Cabinet Reshuffle Noted on 8 November C 7

SOUTH ASIA

Kabul Dispatch Describes Afghan Revolutionary Changes [IZVESTIYA 6 Nov] D 1
Indian President Stresses Need for Vigilance [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Nov] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Efforts Underway To Alleviate Shortages in Kampuchea [Korionov in PRAVDA 5 Nov] E 1
Kampuchea's Keo Prasat Thanks USSR for Relief Aid E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Arrested Italian Priest Repents 'Anti-Soviet Activity' [Volnyanskiy, Liventsev in PRAVDA UKRAINY 3 Nov] G 1
Chernyayev-Led Delegation Departs for FRG [PRAVDA 6 Nov] G 4
W. German Communist Party Delegation Ends Visit to USSR G 4
Briefs: Aviation Contract with Spain G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Continuing Embassy Occupation in Iran H 1
Refusal To Meet U.S. Envoy H 1
Embassy Espionage Documents H 2
Moscow Persian on NSC Meeting H 2
Moscow Persian on Khomeyni Interview H 2
Moscow Persian Reports Senator Jackson Statements H 2
Algerian Party, Government Officials Receive Kuznetsov [PRAVDA 1 Nov] H 3
Talks With Bendjedid [PRAVDA 3 Nov] H 3
Israel Reports Nuclear Weapons Production Capability H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Western Help to RSA Created Threat of 'Nuclear Blackmail' [Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Nov] J 1
UK Plans to Lift Sanctions Against Rhodesia [Basiyev, Sokolov] J 2
Angolan President Reorganizes Government Posts J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reportage on Situation in Bolivia K 1
'Chasm' Between Military, Parties [PRAVDA 3 Nov] K 1
Repression, Resistance [Listov in PRAVDA 6 Nov] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PRAVDA Publishes 6 November Kirilenko Kremlin Speech [7 Nov] P 1
Text of Ustinov Order of the Day on Revolution Jubilee [PRAVDA 7 Nov] P 18
MSU Sokolov Attends Ceremonial Meeting of Parade Participants [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Nov] P 19
Editorial: 'Constant Concern for Improving Defense Capability' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Nov] P 20
October Revolution Anniversary Celebrated in Khabarovsk P 20
Alma-Ata Reports 7 November Military Parade; Demonstration P 23

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Conference Discusses Law and Order, Crime Prevention [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Oct] R 1
Grishin, Kuznetsov Present Awards to Successful Workers [PRAVDA 30 Oct] R 6

Grishin Addresses Joint Session of Moscow Committees R 6
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Party Report, Election Meeting Addressed by Grishin R 7
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Baku Paper Reports Azerbaijan Supreme Court Plenum R 7
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 13 Oct]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

'Subversive Role' of Soviet Merchant Marine Denied S 1
Shevardnadze Speaks at Georgian Consumer Cooperative Ceremony S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Editorial Hails Kazakh Grain Harvest 'Victory' T 1
[PRAVDA 2 Nov]
CSA: Northwest Areas Fulfill Plan for Potatoes, Vegetables T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Yepishev Addresses Seminar of Armed Forces Secretaries V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Nov]
Briefs: Far East Military Leaders V 1

JORGENSEN VOICES DANISH OPPOSITION TO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD081520 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, November 8, TASS--At present, like before, Denmark does not want to have nuclear weapons in its territory. This was stated in parliament by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen. The head of the Danish Government pointed out that now one should conduct negotiations on disarmament and not speak of upgrading nuclear potential.

VIENNA CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS POLISH MBFR TALKS DELEGATE

LD082152 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 8, TASS (From TASS correspondent I. Maslov)--Despite the fact that six years have already passed since the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations submitted the draft first agreement on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the negotiators are still far from reaching accord, Ambassador T. Strulak, the head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. He spoke today at the negotiators' 218th plenary meeting which took place at Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

The positions of the sides on a number of important questions, it is true, have been brought closer together, as a result of constant efforts of socialist countries. Nevertheless we are well-aware that there still exist serious differences in the approaches of the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO to the solution of problems of reducing the armed forces and armaments, the Polish representative pointed out. Particularly favourable prerequisites for taking the negotiations out of the deadlock have appeared now. I mean the peace initiatives set out by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on October 6.

The initiatives are aimed at ending the arms race in Europe and achieving military detente, lasting peace, security and cooperation in our continent. They constitute a tangible contribution to the realization of the tasks of the Vienna negotiations.

One of the key problems which are under discussion at the negotiations is the nature of force-reduction commitments by the states--direct participants. This was the main subject of the speech by the head of the Polish delegation at today's meeting. For the observance of the basic principle of undiminished security of any of the sides and of the principle of reciprocity in an agreement, it is essential that each direct participant already in the first agreement would undertake to reduce the number of its troops approximately in proportion to their number in the cutback area. This is particularly important at a time when the socialist countries met halfway the wishes of the West and agreed to a two-stage reduction scheme.

The delegations of socialist countries in their latest proposal of June 28, 1979, also took into consideration the Western position concerning the general character of commitments, in accordance with which their concrete amounts would be determined by each direct participant separately within the framework of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The amounts would be declared by the participants prior to signing an agreement, and would not be changed until the completion of reductions. The delegations of socialist countries are surprised that in spite of so far-reaching a compromise in their proposals, which makes it quite feasible to achieve an early understanding on the important question of the character of commitments, the Western side is far from using these opportunities, concentrating its attention at the plenary meetings solely on unfounded criticism of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states, the Polish representative said in conclusion.

CHINESE OFFICIAL'S CAIRO VISIT SETS CHINA AGAINST ARABS

LD071909 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[From the 'Window on the Arab World' program presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] The visit by He Ying, Chinese vice foreign minister, to Egypt has ended. The Egyptian press reported that the talks in Cairo dealt with the consolidation of Egyptian-Chinese relations in all fields. Agreement was reached, in particular, on a visit by the Chinese trade minister to Egypt this month to discuss the widening of economic co-operation between the two countries.

The consolidation of relations between Beijing and Cairo is a significant reality. As is known all Arab countries have severed relations with Egypt since the signing of the capitulationist peace treaty with Israel. As for China, not only has it maintained its relations with Egypt but it is also broadening them, thus setting itself in confrontation with the whole Arab world.

He Ying said in Cairo that the Chinese Government supports the so-called Egyptian peace efforts, that is it supports the anti-Arab Camp David agreements. All this indicates that the Chinese policy in the Middle East is openly hostile to the Arabs. As regards Beijing's resounding words on its support for the Palestinian Arab people and other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression, they point to Beijing's hypocrisy which in every step betrays the cause of the national liberation of peoples.

CHINESE TU NEWSPAPER ON PUBLIC DISCONTENT CITED

LD081226 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, November 8, TASS--The trade union newspaper GUNREN RIBAO, the newspaper of the Chinese trade unions, writes editorially that sit-downs, unrest, cases of forcible penetration into administrative buildings and beating of employees take place in different regions of China. The newspaper explains that in this way a section of the Chinese population expresses its discontent with red tape in examination of complaints, difficult living conditions and delay in rehearing of cases of illegally suppressed persons. The newspaper also says that the existing problems and mistakes in the activities of the present leadership of the PRC are being used by "ill-intentioned" persons who put forward slogans characteristic of the period of the "Cultural Revolution". The newspaper says that such disturbances and unrest seriously undermine political stability in China.

It is reported from Shanghai that a series of trials was held there. As a result young people, who took part in youth manifestations in spring, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to ten years.

Washington, November 8, TASS--The House Subcommittee on Trade of the U.S. Congress is examining the trade agreement between the USA and China, signed in the summer of this year. The agreement, sent to Congress by the White House, provides specifically for the Most Favoured Nation status for Beijing.

The Washington POST says that in passing this decision the White House took into account the "flexibility" and "marked liberalization" of Beijing's policy on the question of human rights.

PAK ASSASSINATION, SOUTH KOREAN POWER STRUGGLE RESULT OF GENERALS' PLOT

LD081107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Events": "Generals' Plot"]

[Text] A week has passed since the assassination of the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui. Many details, and substantial ones at that, still remain unexplained. But in general the outlines of the events of 26 October are already complete. From them you can easily make out the shape of a major plot--a plot not against the dictator but against the Korean people.

In order to understand the essence of events it is worth recalling that the general dissatisfaction with Pak Chong-hui's rule, which had been building up in South Korea from year to year, had begun to take on more overt forms in recent months and at the end of October confronted the Seoul regime with direct actions by the broad masses against the military fascist dictatorship.

In mid-October popular disturbances flared up in the south of the Korean Peninsula at Pusan under slogans demanding democratic transformations and the expulsion of Pak Chong-hui. In accordance with a long-established procedure martial law was introduced in the city. Hitherto this had been enough to pacify those who were dissatisfied. This time, however, events took another course: The mass actions against the dictatorship not only did not cease but also spread to other cities. The South Korean secret police obtained information that a mass demonstration by students and the population was planned for 29 October, and not in an outlying area this time but in Seoul itself.

This development of events aroused the gravest anxiety in the top echelons of the South Korean military. According to reports from Seoul the generals began an active discussion of the situation in an attempt to find a suitable way out of it. One conference followed another, almost all of them attended by Kim Chae-kyu, head of the South Korean CIA (KCIA)--a man with an army background and until his transfer to the intelligence service one of the most influential figures in the army. Chong, the army chief of staff, who was placed in that post by the KCIA chief, also attended them. The generals' plot was hatched at these meetings.

Generalizing Japanese press reports, the outline of the plot can be described as follows. Using its omnipotence the KCIA was to "eliminate" Cha Chi-chol, chief of the dictator's personal bodyguard and an advocate of "merciless suppression of the masses," and at the same time force Pak Chong-hui to give up the "presidency": In the opinion of the conspirators the withdrawal of the dictator from the scene would deprive the popular protest movement of its main target, and the disturbances would subside of their own accord. In the event Pak should take it into his head to resist the army was ready to support the KCIA.

The coup planned in this way did not occur, however.

At noon on 26 October Pak Chong-hui unexpectedly expressed his intention to dine at the intelligence chief's residence and at the same time to discuss measures to "pacify the nation." Without warning the participants in the plot and the KCIA chief decided to take advantage of the situation. At 1930 shots rang out in the room where a table had been laid for four and the dictator and the chief of his bodyguard were killed. At the same time KCIA agents and five of Pak's bodyguard were killed in adjoining rooms.

General Kim Kye-won , chief of Pak Chong-hui's secretariat, who was present at the dinner, took his master's corpse to the military hospital, while the direct "protagonist" Kim Chae-kyu left for a hurriedly convened "government" session at the War Ministry building, taking army Chief of Staff Chong with him.

Carried away by events, he immediately announced to these assembled company: "I shot Pak!" and demanded that all power be transferred to him. But the murder of the "president" had not been part of the initial conspiratorial plan, and nor had the proclamation of the KCIA chief as heir to the dictator. The military leadership, which met soon after in an adjoining room, decided to make use of the situation in its own way: to pretend that no plot had really existed and declare that the dictator's death was the work solely of Kim Chae-kyu and the chief of the "president's" secretariat, who had helped him. The decision was followed by action. With no particular fuss they disarmed the would-be dictator and his accompanying guard and closeted them in a cell for "further questioning."

Evidently he was not to see power. The only thing the former intelligence chief could hope for was a "soft-hearted" investigation, which was overtly attempting to turn the coup into a "personal quarrel" between Kim Chae-kyu and the murdered bodyguard chief of which Pak Chong-hui was allegedly an "accidental victim." This story, it seems, suits all the interested parties.

And not least Washington, for belief in the American CIA's participation in the events in Seoul had assumed such great proportions that by 30 October a State Department spokesman was forced to make a statement dissociating the CIA from the assassination. The denial convinces no one, since it is contradicted by the facts. Here are some of them. When the dictator's assassin murderer declared his rights to the highest post in South Korea at the "government" session he openly stated to the dumbfounded ministers: "I have U.S. backing!" You could hardly put it more plainly.

Another fact: One of the people who accompanied the U.S. Defense Secretary Brown on his trip to South Korea, which took place only some 10 days before the assassination, informed the well-known Japanese military observer Murakami of the plot being hatched. It is also recalled in this connection that Washington announced the coup in Seoul even before the inhabitants of South Korea heard of it.

In an interview with the weekly SHUKAN SHINCHO a veteran of the Japanese diplomatic service stresses: "I have no doubt that the American CIA had advance knowledge of the conspiracy plan. It was obvious to the CIA that the continuation of the Pak regime would only promote an increase in anti-American sentiments in South Korea. They decided in Washington to use the same scenario by which they once got rid of Ngo Dinh Diem. There is only one difference: Instead of removing the president with their own hands the American CIA, providing backstage support, entrusted the direct implementation of the scheme to Kim Chae-kyu and the Seoul generals.

It is assumed that in the near future Seoul will issue its own official version of the events of 26 October. Whatever happens it is already clear that the removal of Pak Chong-hui does not promise South Korea any of the substantial changes which its population has been seeking for many years now, because such changes are not wanted by Washington, Tokyo, or the Seoul military clique, within which there is already a struggle for the vacant throne. There is no dictator, but the military dictatorship, which safeguards the interests of the reactionary forces of the West in the south of the Korean Peninsula, remains.

SITUATION REMAINS TENSE IN SOUTH KOREA

LD081618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0804 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokoy, 8 November, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, the situation in South Korea continues to remain complex and tense. The state of emergency introduced after the assassination of dictator Pak Chong-hui remains in force. Maj Gen Chon Tu-Hwan, commander of the public security troops, issued an order today extending the curfew throughout the country. At the same time he issued an order to the military command to curtail resolutely meetings, demonstrations and other manifestations of the population which lead to a "worsening of the situation within the country".

Authorities in Seoul have started court reprisals against participatns of mass disturbances which swamped South Korea last month. Tens of thousands of workers, student and representatives of other strata of the population protested at these meetings and demonstrations against the worsening of the people's standard of living. According to a report by the Japanese news agency KYODO, two participants of democratic attempts in Pusan have been given a 2-year prison sentence for "antigovernment activity and violation of emergency laws."

The 38,000-strong U.S. corps deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula and strengthened lately by air force subdetachments remains, as previously, in a state of full combat alert. Naval ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are concentrated in the country's largest ports, Pusan and Inchon. With the aid of extraordinary measures by the authorities in Seoul and its own direct military interference, Washington is striving to suppress the growing attempts of the South Korean people who demand freedom and democracy to steer the course of developing events toward the direction they favor.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE SCORES JAPANESE MILITARY TIES WITH WEST

LD090859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political Observer V. Matveyev article: "Where is Tokyo Heading?"]

[Text] The further that militarist circles--which make no secret of their antipathy to the forces of progress and socialism--proceed with their preparations hostile to peace the more feverishly they attempt to convince the public in their countries of the existence of some kind of "external threat" which, they say, prompts them to act in this way.

A graphic example is U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's recent visit to Japan. The Pentagon chief broke previous records in his urgent appeals to official circles in Tokyo--appeals steeped in an anti-Soviet spirit and designed to "stimulate" a course toward militarizing Japan and stepping up its role in the Far East and the Pacific as an instrument for implementing U.S. plans in that vast region.

The Japanese press published photographs of H. Brown holding binoculars and observing military maneuvers by Japanese armed forces on the island of Hokkaido. It was reported that the Pentagon chief expressed a particularly strong wish to "inspect" the Japanese forces on the island, which is the nearest one to USSR territory. The purpose of this "inspection" was also clear from remarks he made. According to the Japan TIMES Brown, when meeting with Prime Minister M. Ohira in Tokyo, expounded on the theme of the "Soviet military threat." [paragraph continues]

He threw in a significant phrase about the importance of "the combined efforts of Japan, the United States and West Europe" in the military sphere, thereby hinting at the desirability of involving Japan in military preparations carried out within the framework of the Atlantic bloc.

Meanwhile last August Japanese Defense Agency Chief G. Yamashita paid another visit to NATO headquarters in Brussels and, as Japanese newspapers wrote, discussed "questions of mutual interest" there with bloc representatives. The fact that Japan intends next spring to participate in major military maneuvers in the Pacific with NATO countries such as the United States and Canada is no less significant. Japan has not participated before in such "war games."

These are just some of the fruits of what, in U.S.-Japanese diplomatic language, is called "stepped-up coordination" between the two countries within the framework of their military treaty signed at the height of the cold war. Evidently Tokyo is now being subjected to further massive conditioning by the U.S. military. Gen D. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who stopped over in the Japanese capital en route from Seoul at the same time as the U.S. Defense Secretary was there, also spoke on the theme of the "external threat" during a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda. To give his fabrications a semblance of plausibility he stated that "the United States will monitor the movements of Soviet troops in the Far East."

But really, anyone who resorts to such methods is very well aware that the Soviet Union neither threatens nor intends to threaten anybody. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remarks last year when addressing sailors and officers of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet can be recalled here: "We threaten nobody. The talk about the so-called 'Soviet threat' is nothing more than a sheer fabrication by the enemies of the relaxation of international tension. We are improving our defense with the sole purpose of reliably defending the gains of Great October and of firmly protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies."

If it is a matter of "movements" when the Asian peoples have serious justification for nurturing misgivings at the designs of pugnacious circles in Washington concerning "quick reaction," "insuring access to raw material sources" and the like, which create real rather than artificial hotbeds of tension in the world.

Here is what H. Brown said on 20 February 1978 concerning the Pentagon's plans in the Pacific: "In the next 5 years we (that is, the United States) will strengthen our forces in this region by deploying there several of the newest weapons systems--Trident nuclear submarines, cruise missiles for B-52 bombers, carrier-borne F-14 fighters, F-15 fighters for naval squadrons and other latest weapons. We will maintain the size of the Pacific fleet and modernize and build it up to the extend allowed by the program of the shipbuilding industry."

Calls for more rapid action to build up arms are being heard with increasing frequency and volume from official platforms in Tokyo. It is not only representatives of the armed forces but also high-ranking politicans who are speaking in this vein. Thus, on 28 October Prime Minister Ohira called for a further buildup in the country's military potential. Here we can see not just verbal appeals but also practical steps and action leading to the expansion of the scale of Japan's militarization.

Do Washington and Tokyo really suppose that the Soviet Union, faced with such stepped-up preparations, will not take care to strengthen its own security and defense in the Far East? It is impossible not to take into account the fact that the U.S. Armed Forces are thus deployed thousands of kilometers from American shores whereas for us the Far East is an integral and sacred part of the Soviet Union's territory frequently encroached upon by foreign invaders.

These elemtary facts must be recalled in connection with the loud propaganda campaign mounted recently in Japan--not without direct outside inspiration--which is presented to the Japanese public as "concern over military building" on some islands in the Far East belonging to the Soviet Union.

There is nothing original in the fact itself that such speculations and fabrications are made. A Japanese proverb says: " A man is known by his possessions." The source of this malicious propaganda campaign is well known. Washington has long resorted to such "shock tactics" with Japan, feeding Tokyo with fanciful stories designed to misrepresent the Soviet Union's foreign policy and our country's intentions. Faced with the unremitting antiwar movement of broad sections of the Japanese people, the initiators of such fabrications would like, first, to maintain their numerous bridgeheads and bases on Japanese territory and, second, to transfer the largest possible part of the material and financial burden of military preparations in that region to Japan.

The attempts to bring about tension in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are intended by some high-ranking figures in the United States to serve as some kind of political ligature [obruch] which will strengthen U.S.-Japanese relations within the framework desired by Washington. Some figures across the ocean are prepared to go even further along this slippery path and strive to form a bloc among the United States, Japan and the PRC for anti-Soviet purposes and also for combating the national liberation movements.

In his book "The Fragile Blossom" published in the United States in 1972 Z. Brzezinski wrote of "the preferability of making efforts aimed at encouraging trilateral Japanese-American-Chinese consultations on the region's socioeconomic problems and possibly also on military and political questions." It is also known that after his visit to Beijing in May 1978 Z. Brzezinski stopped in Tokyo and expatiated there in the very same spirit, thereby often putting his Japanese interlocutors in a difficult position, according to press reports, since all of them by no means enthusiastically welcomed the overseas visitor's inflammatory speeches.

Of course, if official Tokyo circles were to give a proper rebuff to such speeches their authors would be forced to change their tune. But in Japan there were and are active circles interested in such poisoned propaganda originating in Washington and Beijing. Thus, on the eve of the 7 October early elections to the Japanese parliament's lower chamber, official Tokyo departments, citing U.S. sources, put out a provocative story about the presence of "a military base threatening Japan" on the Soviet island of Shikotan, the concentration there of "large-scale Russian forces" and other, similar nonsense.

In the wake of the fabrication of the "threat from Shikotan Island" those same services disseminated via the JIJI agency the provocative "information" that the USSR is deploying in the Far East "100 new missiles threatening Japan." This time the falsehood was designed to neutralize the positive response shown in Japan to the USSR's new peace initiative announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 6 October speech in Berlin.

The authors of the fabrications on the "threat from the USSR" do not have to look very far to see real rather than imaginary hotbeds of danger to which Japan is exposed--there are 140 U.S. military bases and 50,000 American servicemen on its territory and U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons call in at its ports, which gives rise to legitimate concern among the Japanese public.

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown gave a significant reply when he was asked during his recent Tokyo visit what he thinks of the reports of the "military activity" on Shikotan and other islands in that region. H. Brown stated that this is not "a military but a political problem." What kind of problem? He refused to go into details or be more specific. If he had done so he would have had to admit that Washington has an interest in the dissemination of these fabrications.

They would like to kill two birds with one stone by inciting Japan to even more rapid militarization to serve U.S. global strategy while at the same time placing on it an even greater share of the burden of arms expenditure in order to weaken it as an economic and trade rival of the United States in the conditions of the intensifying struggle on the capitalist markets.

The plan was to distract the Japanese public's attention away from the acute issues of the government's domestic and foreign policy such as increased taxes and prices of essential commodities, instances of corruption and fraud among some politicians in the ruling party and the expansion of the U.S. military's domineering attitude in that country--issues which are giving rise to grave concern there. The Japanese Communist Party, which substantially strengthened its positions following the elections--which cannot be said of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party--stated before the elections that the campaign over the so-called "Soviet threat" was being used as a kind of smokescreen.

In 1978 Japan placed with the United States the largest military orders (for aircraft) in the country's entire history, to the tune of $4.5 billion, as a result of pressure from across the ocean. Since 1970 the Japanese Government has increased its military budget sevenfold from $1.5 billion to $11 billion. In the next 5 years more than $12 billion will be spent on the program for building up supplies of the latest weapons.

A number of Southeast Asian countries are following with undisguised concern the activity of Japanese circles nurturing militarist plans. Some high-ranking Tokyo politicians said recently that Japan is summoned by "the will of fate" to serve as a military bulwark for countries belonging to the ASEAN grouping. Washington and Beijing applaud such speeches as though Pearl Harbor and other tragic lessons of history, which also cost the Japanese people themselves very heavy sacrifices and misfortunes, had never happened.

The dissemination in Japan of false stories about the "Soviet military threat" is a repeat of the tactics of those who plunged the Japanese people into the World War II catastrophe. Then, too, the Japanese side made territorial claims on the Soviet Union and made direct attempts to sever part of Soviet territory.

The Japanese Government's attention has repeatedly been drawn to the fact that the fanning of the revanchist campaign of territorial claims in Japan in recent years cannot contribute in any way to the establishment of good neighborly and friendly relations between our countries. However, official circles in Tokyo are not only not taking steps to halt this unfriendly campaign against the Soviet Union but in a number of instances are themselves helping to fan it.

It goes without saying that any acts which take place on USSR territory fall exclusively within the Soviet Government's competence. It is strange, to say the least, when some Japanese figures occupying responsible positions venture to raise the question of what the Soviet Union can and cannot do on its territory. The USSR categorically refutes such attempts at interference in its internal affairs.

It should be noted that there are no unresolved territorial issues between the USSR and Japan. It should also be clear that the Japanese side's return to any form of nonexistence "territorial issue" will not promote the development of bilateral relations but will merely complicate the situation in the Far East. To proceed on such a course would be to fail to cherish the fundamental interests of peace and security and to act contrary to the vital interests of the Japanese people themselves.

The Soviet Union and Japan not only can but must establish between themselves stable relations in all spheres pertaining to interstate links and contacts. This is also required by the interests of world peace. Our country has repeatedly declared its desire to develop precisely this kind of relations with Japan, backing this up with practical steps. This principled line remains unchanged. Japan can be confident that any step by it toward mutual understanding will meet with a response but that any act of an opposite nature will result in due opposition. So the choice is completely clear. It must be a choice in favor of peace, businesslike cooperation and mutual understanding.

JAPANESE CABINET RESHUFFLE NOTED ON 8 NOVEMBER

LD081548 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 8, TASS--Today Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira formed a new cabinet of ministers, appointed to the post of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was Saburo Okita who in recent years has been the president of the Economic Research Centre.

While distributing the porfolios, Masayoshi Ohira who emerged victorious in an acute inter-factional struggle for power in the Liberal Democratic Party, had to include in the new cabinet representatives of his opponents' factions.

KABUL DISPATCH DESCRIBES AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES

LD081037 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 November 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 900-word Kabul dispatch from K. Rashidov under the headline "Rhythm of Changes" Rashidov reports on the interest felt in Afghanistan in the Soviet way of life, Soviet movies, books and so forth. The article says:

"We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union and its leaders for their solidarity with our young state. This has been manifested everywhere, including in the world political arena, since the earliest days of the April revolution, textile worker (Said Khayatulla) told me.

"New developments and the first fruits of democratic transformations can be seen practically everywhere on Afghan soil today. So can the difficulties associated with implementing social transformations, and so can the fierce, unremitting struggle not only against economic and social backwardness, but also against the forces of internal and foreign reaction, which have not stopped their counterrevolutionary sorties against the people's power. The defense of the revolution is now becoming a nationwide task, and perhaps that is why there are by no means so many soldiers and military patrols on Kabul's streets as certain Western journalists lyingly assert.

"Committees for the Defense of the Revolution are operating successfully in every region of Kabul, and the number of their members is growing constantly. The administrations of plants, factories, institutions and educational establishments continue to receive statements from workers, employees and students, expressing the desire to take up arms to defend the gains of the revolution."

Rashidov goes on to describe the role of women in defending the revolution.

INDIAN PRESIDENT STRESSES NEED FOR VIGILANCE

LD081213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Delhi, 3 November, TASS--As the local press reports, Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy has addressed personnel of the garrisons of two regions bordering on China in Sikkim State. India's Armed Forces must be prepared to rebuff any attempt by an aggressor to encroach on our territory, the president stated. We do not occupy a single inch of foreign soil, he stressed. Noting India's desire to live in peace with all countries and in particular with neighboring states, N. S. Reddy indicated the need to maintain vigilance so as to insure the country's independence.

The local press associates the president's speech with the stepping up of Beijing's subversive activity against India. In the country's northeastern regions China is inspiring the separatists' movement with a view to splitting those regions from India and creating a so-called "independent buffer state" on that basis. A ramified network of special subversive centers has been created on Chinese territory along the border with India, where Chinese instructors train insurgents of the Naga, Mizo, Manipuri and other Indian tribes in the methods of armed struggle.

The newspapers recall that in 1962 India was a victim of direct aggression by Beijing, as a result of which a section of Indian territory is still occupied. In 1971 China again elaborated plans for aggressive war against its southern neighbor, the newspapers note. This is indicated, particular, in the memoirs of former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, just published in the United States. The author writes that during a meeting with Premier Zhou Enlai on the eve of the Indian-Pakistani conflict, the Chinese leader stated outright that China "will not remain indifferent" in the event of a conflict breaking out.

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO ALLEVIATE SHORTAGES IN KAMPUCHEA

LD061713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[V. Korionov article under the rubric: "Rejoinder": "Forced Admissions"]

[Text] Forces hostile to the Kampuchean people are trying hard to give a distorted view of the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) and to hamper the efforts of the government to eliminate the frightful consequences of rule by the bloody clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. But the real facts are such that even certain bourgeois information organs have to admit that that objectively helps to establish the truth. Among such reports was one sent recently by an AFP correspondent from Hanoi.

The report contains a number of outbursts against the PRK and its friends and the admissions made in it are therefore very characteristic.

As is known, American and Maoist propaganda do not even stop at alleging that Kampuchea's food difficulties should be blamed on the authorities of the PRK. The admissions made in the AFP report actually put the slanderers in the pillory.

Employees of the U.N. Children's Fund and the International Red Cross Committee, AFP reports, "were able to stay in Kampuchea for a long time to travel everywhere and to make inquiries among the population. ...But none of the Kampucheans said that the Khmer people are dying from an organized food shortage. Non-communist journalists who were allowed to carry out on-the-spot investigations heard Kampucheans saying unanimously that since the overthrow of Pol Pot they had far more food which is of far better quality [pitayutsa gorazdo luchshe i obilneye], even if it is as yet far below the generally accepted norm." The news agency had to state that the PRK authorities and their friends "can credit themselves with eliminating the threat of death which was permanently hanging over millions of people". Finally, the AFP correspondent could not fail to mention in his report "the enormous efforts being made by the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries to avoid a catastrophe."

So this time truth has proved to be stronger than insinuations.

KAMPUCHEA'S KEO PRASAT THANKS USSR FOR RELIEF AID

LD071144 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--At the U.N. headquarters in New York, the representative of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea gave a first press conference. Keo Prasat, head of the Kampuchean delegation, said that the entire territory of Kampuchea has been liberated by the revolutionary forces and is now, fully and wholly, under the control of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. The situation in the country is gradually normalizing, although we still have to face difficulties inherited from the almost four years of the rule of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Keo Prasat expressed his high appreciation of the assistance being given to Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have received, he said, about 200 thousand tons of different goods from the fraternal socialist countries.

It is this timely and disinterested assistance that enabled the Government of Kampuchea to carry out effective measures in the struggle against hunger and economic difficulties, he said.

ARRESTED ITALIAN PRIEST REPENTS 'ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY'

AU081425 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Report by S. Volnyanskiy and V. Liventsev, special RATAU correspondents in Lvov: "Along the Shameful Path of Anti-Soviets: Who Pushed Bernardo Vincenzo on the Path of Political Contraband"]

[Text] Today he says that he "committed a big mistake in life." Today he admits: "With my criminal acts I infringed not only the laws of the Soviet state, but also the requirements of Christian morality" and he asks not to be prosecuted, but to be pardoned and to be allowed to return home...

Bernardo Vincenzo, 51 years of age, citizen of Italy and priest in an Italian Catholic mission in Ingolstadt, FRG, assures the journalists invited to a press conference in Lvov at his request that he was the victim of an ill-intentioned fraud. He was pushed on the path of crime, he asserts, by the nationalist-oriented leaders of Ukrainian reactionary emigrees and clergy living in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the press, television and radio are carefully listening to this man, trying to understand how he, being an elderly person and apparently one grown wise with experience, could have become a blind tool in the hands of anti-Soviets.

...This spring a black Mercedes crossed the border of the Soviet Union. Having met customs officers, the owner of the automobile, Bernardo Vincenzo, tried to restrain a mounting uneasiness. There were grounds for feeling uneasy: On instructions received from Ivan Ortynskiy, priest in the West German city of Rosenheim, acting under Cardinal Slipyy's orders, Vincenzo carried a large sum of money for former clergymen of the Greek Catholic Church in the Ukraine. The undeclared money was stuffed into various pockets and hidden between the double walls of a box with rags.

In exchange for the risk incurred, the "tourist" should not only have his expenses on the trip to the Soviet Union reimbursed, had the operation been successful, he was promised Cardinal Slipyy's cooperation in obtaining a higher title.

Bernardo Vincenzo had the task of conveying money to former monks of Greek Catholic orders and to Ortynskiy's relatives who were in touch with former Uniate priests, as well as of collecting evidence of the allegedly existing facts of persecution suffered by the latter on the part of Soviet authorities. It was also demanded of him that he provide evidence of "infringements of human rights" in the USSR in the sphere of the freedom of conscience.

"I believed that the Uniates were only worried about the interests of the church," the Italian priest says now.

Confidence on the part of uninitiated persons--this is the main stake made by anti-Soviets trying to create among the former false opinions about the reality, primarily the socialist one. Cardinal Slipyy is a scandalously notorious personality in this sphere. With a religious phrase he sanctifies each and every action hostile to the Soviet people; while calling for the defense of the believers in the Soviet Union, he brandishes a cross stained with the blood of innocent victims.

Iosif Slipyy, bishop of Lvov, has on his conscience his collaboration with the fascist oppressors and the formation of the notorious "Galichina" SS Division. Along with his subordinate clergymen, he blessed bourgeois nationalist mercenaries for the armed struggle against the Soviet Army and for the annihilation of Soviet patriots. After the defeat of the "Third Reich," he found new protectors and now sanctifies the anti-Soviet activity conducted by Ukrainian nationalist organizations abroad. To please his present masters, Slipyy has set forth the idea of setting up the so-called "Catholic Patriarchate of Kiev and Galich" in order to expand his jurisdication to the "entire Ukraine." While doing this, he stubbornly disregards the fact that the Ukrainian people long ago condemned the leaders of the Uniate Chruch once and for all for their open subservience to Nazism. In the Ukrainian SSR the Uniate Greek-Catholic Church ceased to exist when the Lvov church council in 1946 abolished the Brest church union. Slipyy's ridiculous claims about a patriarchate of his own have been rejected by the Vatican.

Deprived of the flock betrayed during World War II, the "spiritual father" wants to recover that flock by force. He appeals to the world public and governments of capitalist countries and instigates others to intervene in the domestic affairs of the USSR. Slipyy is a faithful ally of those who oppose detente, of all those who are against the consolidation of relations built on confidence and cooperation between states and peoples.

"I have seen from my own bitter experience that, under the guise of religion, Slipyy and his like are engaged in political activity against the Soviet Union, activity incompatible with the sacerdotal vocation," Bernardo Vincenzo said at the press conference. "I have been given an opportunity to familiarize myself with documentary data, including documentary films about World War II, which prove that Iosif Slipyy and other Uniate priests closely collaborated with the Nazis and leaders of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. I have seen how, with their support and blessing, the Hitlerites and nationalists terrorized the Ukraine's population and killed peaceful inhabitants, including children, women and old people.

"I ask you to understand me as a person who was born and grew up in the West," he continued his confession. "I hardly knew anything about many things I have learned here. I cherished friendly feelings for nationalist-oriented representatives of Ukrainian emigrees and clergy. This in essence determined my decision to cooperate with Slipyy and Ortynskiy in assisting persons in the Ukraine who, according to them, have suffered for their faith. Now I see the activity of the organization of Ukrainian nationalists in the West in a different light. I know that they call for the unleashing of a third world war which, in their calculations, should destroy the Soviet Union as a state. Then their dreams about the formation of an 'independent Ukraine' and about the rebirth of the Uniate Church would come true."

This statement attests to the Italian priest's belated recovery of vision. But for the audience and for all the inhabitants of the Soviet Ukraine it is not any revelation. The years have not erased from the people's memory the crimes committed by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and their spiritual mentors--leaders of the Uniate Greek-Catholic Church. Many champions of happiness for tne Ukrainian people became victims of the bloody alliance between cross and trident [emblem of the independent Ukraine]. Thirty years ago, also in the fall season like this one, renegades from the organization of Ukrainian nationalists, acting on the instructions of Uniate reactionaries, killed in a beastly manner the ardent patriot, outstanding writer and columnist, Yaroslav Galan in Lvov. Also a number of priests opposing the gangster-like terror and anti-Soviet activity practiced by the Uniate leadership died at the hands of henchmen guided by Uniates. Archpriest Gavril Kostelnik was one of those victims.

With the participation of Uniates who fled abroad, attempts are now being made to smuggle into the USSR anti-Soviet publications. Incendiary radio programs are being transmitted. Emissaries with tourist visas and contraband baggage are being commissioned to inspire the activity of former Uniate priests living in the Ukraine.

This was also the commission received by Bernardo Vincenzo who arrived in our country for the fourth time. Only his first trip was purely tourist in nature. From the following two, paid for by Uniates, he was unable to take back the information of interest: He failed to find the facts of infringements of the rights of the believers or of the persecution of the clergy for the simple reason that such facts are nonexistent in the Soviet Union. "Search!"--he was told in preparations for the next trip, and was presented with a list of persons whom he was supposed to meet. Sewn up in a pocket of Vincenzo's jacket was the address of a certain Iosif Fedorik. That former father superior of a cloister belonging to the Uniate Basilian Order was twice prosecuted, in 1945 and 1952, for anti-Soviet activity and for assistance to persons belonging to the organization of Ukrainian nationalists, who with weapons in hand fought against Soviet rule, and for hiding the latter in the cloister. Slipyy expected Fedorik would now help the Italian priest in his search.

"What impression have you formed about the state of religion and the church in the USSR?"--Bernardo Vincenzo was asked at the press conference.

"Having the opportunity to travel freely in your country, I spoke to many Soviet people, including priests. For example, in Lvov I visited churches and the Saint George Orthodox Cathedral. Wherever I went I found that the citizens of the USSR had every opportunity and unrestricted freedom to satisfy their religious needs."

Indeed, he could not see anything else in a country where freedom of conscience has been guaranteed by the constitution.

Millions of tourists visit the Soviet Union every year. Foreign delegations of representatives of the clergy of various religious denominations come too. Not one of them has found any infringements of legislation concerning cults or any violation of the rights of the believers. Slipyy, Ortynskiy and their like are perfectly aware of that. Yet in bitter hostility for everything that is Soviet those ecclesiastical provocateurs will not keep quiet. They also pay for fabricated facts. Are parishioners in the West aware that those fabrications are being paid for from their donations for the needs of the church?

"I realized that I was involved in a political action that in its spirit and goal was completely incompatible with my convictions as a man and a priest. Not only do I not justify the activities conducted by Slipyy and Ortynskiy, but also feel indignant that they used me as a tool to do such a dirty job as contraband, including political contraband--B. Vincenzo told the journalists. "My conscience reproaches me and I repent for having acted against the interests of the Soviet state."

Taking into account Bernardo Vincenzo's confession and repentance, his assurance that he would refuse to participate in anti-Soviet activity in future, taking into consideration the request of Italian authorities, and in order to strengthen realtions between the Soviet Union and Italy, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided not to prosecute him. The fake tourist will be expelled from the Soviet Union.

CHERNYAYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRG

LD090857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising A.S. Chernyayev (delegation leader), member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, V.V. Chupiya, second secretary of Karelskiy Obkom, and V.S. Rykin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for the FRG 5 November at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board.

The delegation is to participate in the German Communist Party activities devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

W. GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD090042 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS--A delegation of the party functionaries of the German Communist Party (GCP), led by Georg Polikeit, member of the Presidium of the Board of the GCP, editor-in-chief of the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, was in the Soviet Union from November 1 to 8 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation had a conversation at the International Department of the CPSU CC, visited Minsk where they were received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and in Moscow attended the celebration of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Having given a high appraisal of Soviet people's achievements in implementing the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the delegation members noted the Soviet Union's big contribution to the strengthening of peace and detente. Specially emphasized in this connection was the major importance of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives and proposals which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. Their implementation, the West German comrades stated, would contribute to preventing a new spiral of the arms race and to strengthening peaceful cooperation between peoples.

BRIEFS

AVIATION CONTRACT WITH SPAIN--Spain is another importer of Soviet aircraft. A contract has been signed for the delivery of six Soviet An-26 transport planes to Spain. They can be reequipped to carry passengers. Soviet planes and helicopters are purchases by over 50 countries. A number of foreign companies have shown interest in the new Soviet airbus, Il-86, which can carry 350 passengers. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING EMBASSY OCCUPATION IN IRAN

LD081922 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 8, TASS--The U.S. Embassy in Tehran remains in the hands of students--supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni--who also hold U.S. hostages. Anti-American demonstrations do not cease outside the embassy building.

In connection with the aggravation of Iranian-U.S. relations, it is being asked here: What was the topic of the conversation recently between Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, and Prime Minister Bazargan, why the meeting took place without the knowledge of Iranian leader Khomeyni, and what intrigues Brzezinski contemplated in connection with the situation in Iran? All this is being linked with the question of resignation of the Bazargan government and its replacement by the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

According to a Tehran Radio report, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated that he refuses to meet Ramsey Clark, U.S. former attorney general, who was sent by the United States President as his envoy for talks with the Iranian authorities on the release of the U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran. Ayatollah Khomeyni forbids all state and religious leaders of Iran to enter into contacts with R. Clark.

The way to talks between the sides will be open only provided "the USA extradite the shah to Iran and stop espionage," Khomeyni emphasized.

The students--supporters of Khomeyni--made public a number of documents accusing the U.S. Embassy staff of espionage and subversive activity against the Iranian revolution. It is pointed out that most of the embassy's secret documents were destroyed. One of the extant documents says about granting political asylum to the deposed shah in the USA [as received].

Today the prosecutor-general of the Islamic Revolutionary Court issued to the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs a warrant authorizing the arrest of the deposed shah. The prosecutor-general's statement points out that an investigation of the shah's crimes is now under way. He is charged, in particular, with issuing orders to shoot down demonstrations, with putting prisoners to tortures, with forming antipopular governments, and with establishing foreign exploiters' rule in the country.

Washington, November 8, TASS--A U.S. State Department spokesman stated here that since the Iranian authorities made it clear that Ramsey Clark, special envoy of the U.S. President, should not arrive in Tehran at this moment, he made a stopover in Istanbul and will remain there until the Iranian authorities' stand in this matter is clarified.

Refusal To Meet U.S. Envoy

NC081615 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that he will not receive U.S. President Carter's representatives as long as the shah remains in the United States. According to Radio Tehran no other authorities in Iran will have talks with them either. President Carter has sent a mission to Iran in connection with the student occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran since Sunday and their holding of 60 staff members as hostages. The students are demanding that the shah, who has committed crimes against the people, be extradited to Iran. In Washington a spokesman for the State Department has said that as long as his treatment warrants it, the shah will reside in the United States.

## Embassy Espionage Documents

LD090052 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tehran continues to be occupied by student supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni who are holding 60 embassy officials as hostages. Anti-American demonstrations continue outside the embassy.

Meanwhile, the ayatollah has refused to meet the former United States attorney general, Ramsey Clark, whom President Carter has sent to negotiate with the Iranian authorities. President Carter's special envoy is now in Istanbul. Negotiations would become possible, Ayatollah Khomeyni said, only if the shah were extradited to Iran and the United States stopped its spying.

The students have made public a number of documents implicating United States Embassy personnel in espionage and subversive activities against the Iranian revolution.

## Moscow Persian on NSC Meeting

NC081916 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] President Carter has convened an immediate National Security Council meeting to discuss the situation resulting from the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran and the holding of its staff members. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that the shah will reside in the U.S. as long as his treatment requires. He refrained from commenting on the news of military steps by the U.S. toward Iran, including reports that warships have been sent to the region.

## Moscow Persian on Khomeyni Interview

NC081914 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] According to a report from Tehran, 4 days have passed since the students occupied the American Embassy and took 60 members of the staff as hostages. The students have asked the United States to hand over the deposed shah, who has committed crimes against the people. In Washington President Carter is holding discussions with close associates regarding the events. U.S. company employees have been advised to leave Iran. A White House spokesman said that no military action has been considered for the release of the hostages. Meanwhile, he alluded to the promise of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the political and religious leader of Iran, regarding their security. In an interview with an FRG television representative, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that all responsibility for the strained relations with the United States lies with them.

## MOSCOW PERSIAN REPORTS SENATOR JACKSON STATEMENTS

LD081914 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] In an interview with a British radio representative, U.S. Senator Henry Jackson invited Western countries to support plans for direct military intervention in Iran's internal affairs. In addition Senator Jackson alluded to the necessity of having agents from among Iranians studying in the United States sent to Iran in order to disrupt the existing order. As we know, Henry Jackson is the leader of the Zionist majority in the U.S. Senate. He supports the aggressive policies of Tel Aviv and is opposed to the just claims of the Arab nations.

ALGERIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE KUZNETSOV

LD061255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Algiers, 31 October--R. Bitat, member of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria Politburo and chairman of the Algerian National People's Assembly, has received V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, who is here as head of a Soviet delegation. The delegation has arrived in Algeria to take part in the celebrations devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

During the meeting a wide exchange of opinions took place on the development of Soviet-Algerian relations and also on a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Talks With Bendjedid

LD081555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is presently in Algiers heading the Soviet delegation at the festivities to mark the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, has met with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algiers and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

During a discussion held in a warm and friendly atmosphere the Soviet Union's stable course toward the development and expansion of all-round cooperation, which fully accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries and contributes to the consolidation of worldwide peace, was emphasized.

For his part, Chadli Bendjedid, has conveyed his gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for his message of congratulations and has highly assessed the assistance of the Soviet Union in the Algerian people's implementation of progressive transformations. Referring during the discussion to the questions [voprosy] policy, Chadli Bendjedid noted that Algeria will continue to follow the path of building a socialist society, which is stated in the national charter, the main policy document of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Referring to foreign policy, Bendjedid said that the Algerian people show great understanding for the Soviet Union's constructive proposals on the problems of disarmament which were put forth by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin.

Participating in the discussion on the Algerian side were: National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo members B. Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly, the country's parliament; M.S. Yahiaoui, FLN Party coordinator; Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Foreign Minister M.S. Ben Yahia.

ISRAEL REPORTS NUCLEAR WEAPONS PRODUCTION CAPABILITY

LD081412 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Israel is carrying out scientific research in the field of nuclear weapons. This was confirmed by an official of the special department at the Israeli Defense Ministry, general [name indistinct]. The general said that Israel was capable of producing nuclear weapons at present.

WESTERN HELP TO RSA CREATED THREAT OF 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL'

LD061629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[ V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "The Racists' Nuclear Blackmail"]

[Text] The teleprinters have brought alarming news: A test detonation of a nuclear device has been carried out in the Republic of South Africa. While reporting this, the United States is at the same time trying to persuade the international public not to show concern, since, it says, the explosion was of low yield. However, this position, a Zambian Foreign Ministry statement says, is at least thoughtless. A nuclear explosion of any yield carried out by the racist Republic of South Africa poses a serious threat not only to independent Africa, which is struggling for the continent's final liberation, but also to the whole world.

That is how this event was assessed by the participants in a plenary session of the nonalined states' group held in the UN headquarters. In the adopted declaration they stressed that the nuclear test carried out by Pretoria's racist authorities is fraught with an extremely serious danger to the entire African Continent and poses a threat to world peace and prosperity. Here the nonalined states' representatives particularly pointed out that the full responsibility for this lies with the imperialist powers, which have given and continue to give constant political, economic and military aid to the apartheid state.

It has long been no secret that it is solely through the West's all-embracing support that the racist Republic of South Africa has been able to create a mighty military potential and get right to the point of creating nuclear weapons.

Back in 1977 the Soviet press published materials testifying to the existence in the Kalahari Desert of equipment for nuclear weapons tests. At that time certain Western countries preferred to adopt a position of silence and even questioned the reports' authenticity. They obviously did so because they were involved in the most direct way with this.

Practically every one f the leading capitalist powers has had a hand in creating and developing the South African nuclear industry. The United States has created nuclear reactors for the Republic of South Africa and has supplied it with enriched uranium. The FRG constructed a plant to produce enriched uranium in the Republic of South Africa France has given help in plutonium production. As for Israel, Tel Aviv, totally sharing the racists' nuclear aspirations, has handed over nuclear technology to Pretoria in exchange for uranium ore extracted in the Republic of South Africa.

So as a result of these many years of criminal cooperation, the present test of a nuclear device in the Republic of South Africa has become possible. In an attempt to divert the wave of indignation and in an endeavor to mislead the world public, the South African news media have circulated the false fairy tale that there was no test at all, and that what has happened was just an accident on board a Soviet nuclear submmarine. In its statement TASS has provided a worthy rebuff to these fabrications.

As Tanzania's DAILY NEWS notes, the most inhumane regime--the Republic of South Africa's racist rules--are importunately seeking access to nuclear weapons. They are striving to secure the means of nuclear blackmail of independent Africa in order to make it renounce its support for the liberation struggle by the oppressed peoples of the continent's south. It is difficult to overestimate the danger that Pretoria's possession of these weapons will pose. For its armed forces already have the means to deliver nuclear munitions--in particular, missiles and aircraft built under Western licenses. But the continent's independent countries reject the nuclear blackmail by the Republic of South Africa's racist rulers. They are demanding that Pretoria's dangerous plans be thwarted and that the Western power's shameful complicity with the racists be ended.

UK PLANS TO LIFT SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

LD081610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Kazbek Basiyev and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] According to REUTERS, the British Conservative Government has decided not to renew economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Debates have already begun in the British Parliament today on the government bill including this issue. The bill also provides for transfer of power during the transitional period to a British governor general. Incidentally, the present Smith-Muzorewa puppet regime has agreed to the Conservatives plan. The plan has been utterly rejected by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. According to the plan, in the next 2 months the Conservatives plan to make preparations for so-called general elections in Rhodesia under the observation of a British governor, maintaining the present racist Smith-Muzorewa apparatus. The implementation of this plan, observers think, is intended to maintain white power and guarantee the West's interests in the country. Also, the British recipe for a settlement of the Rhodesia problem has the aim of creating a strong advance post in the region against the national-liberation movement in the south of Africa.

The British plan is seen in the countries of Africa as a fresh maneuver of the Conservative Thatcher government, which is striving at any price to hinder a settlement of the Rhodesian problem in the interests of the African majority of the country. As far as the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is concerned, its spokesman said in London that the British Government is clearly trying to exert pressure and force the front to make cardinal concessions. We and Britain, he stressed, have absolutely contradictory points of view on the fundamental problems raised in the course of the London conference on Rhodesia.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT REORGANIZES GOVERNMENT POSTS

LD081204 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 8, TASS--It was officially announced here today that Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has reorganized the Government of the PRA. Former Minister of Foreign Trade Roberto de Almeida has been appointed minister of planning. In the post of minister of foreign trade he was replaced by Lopo do Nacimento who prior to this appointment was deputy executive secretary of the U.N. Commission for Africa.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

'Chasm' Between Military, Parties

LD081545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Dispatch: "On the Coup in Bolivia"]

[Text] Lima, 2 November--A state of seige has been declared in the country after the coup carried out in Bolivia yesterday by Col Alberto Natusch.

Judging by foreign press agency reports, the situation in Bolivia remains complex and confused. The acting president, Guevara Arze, nas gone underground and has stated that he will wage a struggle against the forces which conducted the coup. Several military garrisons have not yet expressed their attitude to the coup.

Observers note that the coup has widened even further the chasm separating the military circles on the one hand and political parties and social movements on the other. While Colonel Natusch himself is saying that he has the support of military circles, the political parties, from the Christian Democrats to the communists, have condemned the coup.

In their first commentaries most observers condemn the actions of the armed forces.

It is reported that two press conferences have been held in La Paz. One, an underground conference, was held by Guevara Arze and the other was conducted by Colonel Natusch. Guevara Arze stated that the coup was organized by rightwing circles whom he called "Pinochetists." For his part Col Natusch said that the coup which he led is "leftist and nationalist."

Repression, Resistance

LD081547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Listov dispatch: "Bolivia: Tense Situation"]

[Text] Lima, 5 November--Col A. Natusch, who has effected a military coup in Bolivia, has announced the introduction of martial law, a curfew and press censorship in the country.

At the same time repressions are being stepped up against those who oppose the coup. The country is paralyzed as a result of a general strike declared by the Bolivian Workers Center [CTB]--the biggest trade union federation. In an official communique the authorities have declared the general strike to be "illegal" and demanded that it end. A refusal to resume work will be regarded as a "crime detrimental to the motherland."

Tanks, armored cars and aircraft have been used against demonstrators in the republic's capital. Yesterday a number of central areas of the city were strafed for 20 minutes. People were killed and wounded.

Political commentators note that there is no unity among the ranks of the armed forces. According to REUTERS, on 3 November a number of army subunits, supported by tanks, tried to capture the presidential palace, where Natusch's headquarters are located.

Gen David Padilla, former commander of the country's armed forces, and a number of other army officers who condemn the coup are under house arrest. Gen Ramon Acerto, appointed by Colonel Natusch as the new commander of the armed forces, preferred to refuse the appointment and resign. The post is now held by Gen Eden Castillo. On Saturday a group of military men headed by retired General Juan Ayoroa called on Colonel Natusch and urged him to return power to the constitutional government of Walter Guevara Arze.

The airports are still closed and air communications with La Paz are extremely irregular.

As is apparent from Bolivian radio broadcasts, clashes between police and demonstrators protesting at the military coup are also taking place in Cochabamba and Oruro. In Cochabamba the police have arrested about 60 people and in Oruro policemen raided the apartments of leaders of the factory workers union.

Colonel Natusch's government is maneuvering. Its emissaries have tried to start a "dialog" with the university students federation. However, the federation's leaders have stated that such a "dialog" would signify recognition of the new government, whereas they recognize only the government of constitutional President Guevara Arze.

On the other hand Colonel Natusch has invited certain prominent politicians, including Roberto Jordan Pando, one of the leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, to participate in the government. They have refused.

A 90-minute meeting has also taken place between Colonel Natusch and the CTB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo. Lechin told journalists after the meeting that the CTB does not recognize the new government and will continue to resist the new regime, stressing that it still regards Guevara Arze--who, incidentally, has broadcast a call for the overthrow of the military junta--as constitutional president of Bolivia. The CTB's main demands boil down to saying that the constitutional process violated by the armed forces must be restored and the National Congress' activity must be resumed.

The Communist Party of Bolivia has issued a statement condemning the military coup. The Communist Party has urged the working people and the entire people to mobilize their efforts to offer civilian resistance under the leadership of the antifascist action committee. This committee was formed immediately after the coup. Along with the CTB, it includes representatives of 28 political parties and mass organizations.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES 6 NOVEMBER KIRILENKO KREMLIN SPEECH

LD081219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 79 pp 1-3 LD

[Text of "Comrade A. P. Kirilenko's report at the ceremony devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 6 November 1979": "The Banner of October--The Banner of Peace and Creativity"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

Esteemed Foreign Guests:

At present we are celebrating the latest anniversary of the major event in world history. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which was accomplished 62 years ago by the people's masses under the leadership of V. I. Lenin and the Leninist party, struck a crushing blow against the centuries-old system of exploitation and oppression, entered forcefully into the life of our country and the entire world and opened up the highway to socialism.

The greatness of the October Revolution lies in the fact that its results are as significant and beneficial as its aims are significant and inspiring! Its main result today is the developed socialist society that has been built in the USSR, the establishment of a new system in a number of countries in three continents, and the formation and strengthening of the world socialist system.

The liberating current of October has inspired all the mass progressive movements of the 20th century and merged into the world revolutionary process of building socialism and the struggle of the international working class, the peoples of colonial and dependent countries and all democratic forces. Under the pressure of this mighty current the shameful system of colonialism has collapsed and the sphere of imperialist domination is narrowing. More and more young independent states are choosing a socialist orientation. The communist parties which grew up under the influence of the first victorious proletarian revolution are now operating in almost all countries and the communist movement is developing on a worldwide scale.

Having demonstrated the transforming essence of the new system with tremendous force, the October Revolution has shown that socialism means social justice and freedom, labor and peace.

Our party's present political course, laid down by the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, is the consistent continuation and creative development of the cause of October. It is a course toward the all-round development of Soviet society, its steady progress toward communism and the consolidation of unity and cooperation between the fraternal socialist states. It is a line toward the strengthening of friendship and cohesion with liberated countries and with all forces of progress and democracy, toward peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and toward insuring international security.

An invaluable contribution is made to the elaboration of the party's domestic and foreign policy and to the theory and practice of scientific communism by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) For 15 years Leonid Ilich has been working fruitfully in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind see Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as an unbending Marxist-Leninist, an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement and an ardent fighter for peace and for the triumph of communist ideals. (prolonged applause) Such major achievements of the modern epoch as our country's attainment of the heights of developed socialism, the elaboration of the new USSR Constitution, the consolidation of the socialist community's positions in the world arena and the transition to the relaxation of international tension are associated with Leonid Ilich's ideological, theoretical and organizational activity at the head of the party and state.

Life itself has confirmed that the line of mankind's progress laid down by the October Revolution is correct. And that which is correct, that which accords with the peoples' interests and aspirations, is invincible! (prolonged applause)

Soviet people--the direct heirs and continuers of the cause of the heroes of the 1917 revolutionary battles--have every reason to say: Progressive mankind thinks and fights under the unfading guiding star of October! (applause)

I. For the People's Good, in the Interests of Each and Every One

Comrades: Our people's achievements are truly impressive. In order to highlight them, it is useful to recall the starting point for our movement toward today's heights.

On 24 January 1918, at the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets, V. I. Lenin delivered a report on the activity of the Soviet of People's Commissars "in the 2 months and 15 days since the formation of Soviet power." This was a stormy time, a time of breakthroughs. The exhausted country had to be led without delay out of the imperialist carnage and saved from famine and ruin, and the resistance of the exploiters, deprived of political power, had to be broken.

The main tasks of the revolution--the tasks of building the Soviet state, creating a socialist economy and culture, developing a complex network of new social relations and establishing conscious labor discipline--were revealed in their full magnitude. And all this, Lenin stressed, was a "new cause, unprecedented in history, which could not be read in books."

V. I. Lenin inspired confidence in the masses that the resolution of any tasks is within their ability. He spoke of the need to help the working people to rid themselves finally from the infamous bourgeois prejudice that the worker and peasant cannot manage a state and are not capable of creating a new social system.

The victory of soviet power, the leader of the revolution taught, "is being achieved by virtue of the fact that from the very start it began to implement the age-old precepts of socialism, relying consistently and resolutely on the masses and regarding it as its task to arouse the most oppressed, downtrodden strata of society to a new life and to rouse them to socialist creativity."

We can state with legitimate pride that the age-old precepts of socialism are embodied in our vast country. Socialism has been transformed from a scientific idea into a practical reality. And we are happy that the motherland of October became the first country of real socialism! (prolonged applause)

"...No society which has ever existed," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed, "has done or could do as much for the people's masses, for the working people, as socialism has done!" A just, humane social system operates in our country. A powerful industry has been created and agriculture has been transformed on the basis of collectivist principles. Relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance have become established in the place of social antagonisms.

Socialism has raised the working person to great historical heights and made him the central figure in society. In our country the free labor of the free person has become a genuinely social deed, a matter of honor and valor. Production frontrunners and innovators and all who insure the development of the economy, science and culture are esteemed citizens of the socialist countries. The labor of every person, if he works honorably and conscientiously for the people's good, is creative, socially significant labor.

And what a cultural upsurge our people have achieved! In the land of the soviets compulsory universal secondary education is implemented and a wide network of higher educational institutions operates. Today we have about 140 million people with higher and secondary education (complete or partial). Meanwhile in the nonsocialist part of the world there are still about 1 billion people who cannot read or write. [This sentence was omitted in the Moscow Domestic Version published on page P 2 of the 7 Nov Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

The building of socialism would have been impossible without the resolution of the task set by Lenin of "drawing leaders and organizers from among the people's masses." Statesmen, organizers of socialist industry and agriculture, military leaders and generals have been drawn from the very midst of the people, from the machine tools and the fields.

Our state is a state of the people and for the people. The working people implement their power through the soviets of people's deputies, to which more than 2.2 million people are elected. Moreover more than 30 million activists help the soviets in their day-to-day work. It is impossible to conceive of our sociopolitical life without the important role played in the system of socialist democracy by the trade unions, the Komsomol, scientific and technical societies and creative unions. The new USSR Constitution has extended the opportunities for citizens to participate in affairs of state and in resolving economic and sociocultural tasks. [Moscow Domestic omits this entire paragraph]

Comrades: History knows no comparable example where a working population, having been oppressed by exploiters for centuries, has been raised to a new life in so short a period. And this upsurge has been achieved in the USSR by the working people of not just 1 or even 10, but more than 100 nations and nationalities! (applause)

Just think about this fact: Under the capitalist system even two or three nations cannot get along peacefully within the framework of a single state, since the ruling classes implement a policy of national inequality and inject the poison of nationalism into people's consciousness. Yet within the USSR peoples formerly oppressed by Tsarism have achieved a flourishing of material and spiritual forces with the all-round assistance of the great Russian people. All Soviet people live as a single family and implement the common cause of communist creation! (applause)

Following the historic path opened up by October, we have established a new, socialist way of life counterposed to the bourgeois way of life. Collectivism, ardent love for the socialist fatherland, devotion to the idea of the working people's international solidarity--these are the supreme values which have become established in the revolutionary struggle, in labor and in the defense of the motherland. They have become an inalienable part of our consciousness, part of the Soviet people's flesh and blood. And we will substitute no other values for these, which fill the Soviet person with spiritual nobility. These values, comrades, are the sacred property of the pioneer builders of the new world, who are paving the way to communism through the virgin lands of history! (prolonged applause)

The party makes the Soviet person's interests the keystone of its socioeconomic policy. In resolving the task of increasing labor productivity our society cannot and does not employ the methods of capitalist monopolies, which in their scramble for superprofits do not reckon with the physical and psychological effects of overloading people and which at the same time deprive millions of working people of jobs. Mass unemployment, which even before was a concomitant of capitalism, has now become particularly acute--in recent times the number of entirely unemployed people in developed capitalist countries has not fallen below 15 million.

In our country the growth of labor productivity is mainly achieved by retooling production, which is carried out taking into account the human factor--people's health, employment and the conditions of vocational training and improving qualifications. This approach accords with the humane essence of socialism, under which the results of the scientific and technical revolution are directed toward the people's good in the interests of developing the individual.

The Soviet people are aware increasingly tangibly of the fruits of their revolutionary gains and labor achievements. Their well-being has increased. In 1979 real per capita income will exceed the 1965 level by 90 percent and payments and benefits from public consumption funds will be 130 percent greater. The number of families with an income of over R100 per person per month has increased greatly. The consumption of foodstuffs and industrial goods has increased substantially.

Our successes are particularly impressive in resolving the housing problem--one of the most serious problems, and one which demands great expenditure.

In the last 15 years more than 160 million people have moved into new apartments and improved their housing conditions. Despite this, we still have people who need housing. Housing construction will continue to take place on a large scale. The party is striving to insure that every family has an individual apartment with modern conveniences. [Moscow Domestic omits last 3 sentences]

Whatever sphere of Soviet society's life you take, substantial progress has been achieved everywhere. It has been proved that socialism offers reliable guarantees of a life worthy of man and offers real freedom of the individual. Instead of the surrogate freedom advertised by bourgeois propaganda, socialism insures real freedom--freedom from all forms of oppression--and the creative self-assertion of the individual, who is inspired by concern for the universal good. (applause)

The great achievements which have changed our people's way of life have been carried out in conditions of fierce resistance from all world reaction. We had to rebuff the united forces of internal counterrevolution and imperialist intervention, overcome economic blockade, win the hardest of wars--the war against fascism--and live through the cold war years. Naturally, all this made it impossible to fully devote our forces and resources to the cause of creative work.

The Soviet people have been able to defend their revolutionary gains against any and all enemies. Our experience has shown how vitally important it is for working people who have seized power to have reliable armed forces capable of rebuffing any aggression. (prolonged applause) The party and the Soviet state, while fighting tirelessly for peace, display constant concern for maintaining the country's defense capability at the necessary level. Army and navy servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism, are deeply aware of their patriotic duty and watch vigilantly over the gains of Great October. Honor and glory to the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union! (tumultous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: In revealing the country's prospects the party proceeds on the basis that mature socialism is the highest level of social progress yet achieved. And now that our society possesses a vast economic, scientific and technical potential, we can advance even more confidently along the whole front of communist building. "The full realization of the potential of developed socialism--herein lies, so to speak, the excitement of our time," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his report on the 60th anniversary of October. "This also determines the degree of responsibility invested in us today by history." (prolonged applause)

II. In the Main Area of Communist Building

Comrades: In the economic sphere--the main area of communist building--we are persistently resolving the fundamental tasks of raising production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and making the maximum use of intensive factors for economic growth. The last three 5-year periods have been an important stage in the creation of communism's material and technical base. [paragraph continues]

It is difficult to surprise us with anything because we are used to large scale development. And yet, what has been done in the past 15 years is striking in its grandeur. In 1979 the national economy's fixed capital will have increased by R1 trillion compared with 1965. This increase will be almost twice the value of the fixed capital created in all the preceding years of Soviet power. The rise in labor productivity in 1966-1979 will have made it possible to save the labor of more than 62 million people. [Moscow Domestic omits this sentence] The volume of industrial production will have increased 160 percent in the same period, and 290 percent in the sectors which most determine scientific and technical progress--in machine building, electricity generation, the chemical and petrochemical industry. Group "B" output is increasing 140 percent.

Capital construction is being carried out on a vast scale. Approximately 5,000 large industrial enterprises will have been commissioned during the three 5-year plans. In conjunction with the modernization of existing plants and factories this means the creation of an essentially new production apparatus for the country embodying scientific achievements and advanced engineering options.

We are opening up new mineral deposits and creating large territorial production complexes. Siberia and the Far East are making a weightier contribution to the national economy. These regions are already providing the entire or almost the entire increase in oil, gas condensate, coal and gas production and a significant proportion of electricity generation. The great Lomonosov's forecast that Russia's might "will be augmented by Siberia" is coming true. The significance of Siberia and the Far East in the state's development will increase still further on completion of the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad, which will make it possible to bring additional new natural riches into economic circulation, bring about the emergence of cities and industrial centers and transform that vast region of the Soviet land. [Moscow Domestic omits last 3 sentences]

As we can see, we are purposefully conducting work on the creation of communism's material and technical base. Backed by the existing production potential, we will continue dynamically developing socialist industry and building up heavy industry capacities--the basis of the country's economic might. This will make it possible to arm Soviet people with increasingly sophisticated equipment, to raise labor productivity steadily, to improve work conditions and to increase consumer goods production. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

Comrades: The party invariably keeps questions concerned with comprehensively boosting agriculture at the center of its attention. Tremendous work has been done to strengthen the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, which laid the foundations of our present-day agrarian policy. Fixed production capital in agriculture in 1979 will be three times the 1965 level, while energy capacities have increased almost 150 percent. [paragraph continues]

New sectors have been created, such as water conservation land reclamation, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, and the microbiological industry. A program to transform the Non-Chernozem Zone is being implemented. The concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm specialization and agroindustrial integration is assuming an increasingly profound and multifaceted nature. [Moscow Domestic omits last 2 sentences]

The extent to which the potential of our kolkhoz and sovkhoz production has increased as a result of this was clearly revealed last year, when the biggest harvest of grain crops in the entire history of Soviet farming was obtained--more than 237 million tons. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production during 1976-1979 will increase by R11 billion, or 10 percent, compared with the level of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. [Moscow Domestic shows R10 billion and 9 percent]

Unfortunately, this year's results have been severely [silno] affected by difficult weather conditions. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers worked very hard to alleviate the consequences of the natural elements. City working people, Soviet soldiers and students gave the countryside real assistance.

Today it is impossible to ignore the outstanding victory of Kazakhstan's grain growers, who have poured into the motherland's granaries 1.25 billion poods of grain. (prolonged applause) This feat has been evaluated highly by the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

A major contribution has been made by Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers, who have sold the state more than 4 million tons of grain. (applause) Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Amurskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts and other republics and oblasts which did not suffer from drought have also coped successfully with the grain procurement plans. Weighty results have been achieved by the farmers of the Altay, the Kuban, Bashkiria and Novosibirskaya Oblast. (applause) A good cotton harvest has been secured--more than 7.5 million tons of cotton have already reached procurement centers. More potatoes and the main kinds of vegetables and other produce have been procured than last year.

Despite difficult conditions for the development of livestock raising, on the results for the first 4 years of the current 5-year period the average annual production of meat, milk, eggs and wool will be higher than the level in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

From this high platform permit me, comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to express cordial gratitude to the kolkhoz peasantry, the working class, the intelligentsia--to everyone who has shown deep concern for agricultural affairs and struggled selflessly for the harvest. (prolonged applause)

Soviet people can be certain that the policy of intensive development of arable farming and livestock raising determined by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum will continue to be pursued by the party with all persistence and energy so that the country can be provided more fully with food and agricultural raw materials.

Comrades: We are doing a great deal to resolve the historic task advanced by the party--that of organically combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. Forms of integration of science and production inherent in socialism are being elaborated, and targeted programs of scientific and technical progress are being realized. During the period 1966-1979 approximately 40,000 types of new machines, equipment, apparatus and instruments have gone into series production and 17,000 types of obsolete products have been taken out of production. Soviet equipment is becoming increasingly sophisticated and productive. [Moscow Domestic omits last two sentences]

Our science holds leading positions in a number of important areas of mathematics and mechanics, quantum electronics, solid state physics, nuclear power and others. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence] The 6-month flight by Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryuman--a flight which enraptured the whole world--was a concentrated expression of the high development of science and industry and of the talents of scientists, engineers and workers. It was a splendid, truly heroic scientific and human feat! (applause)

We direct activities in the sphere of economic building above all toward the practical resolution of problems of raising production efficiency. We must all be fully aware that at the modern stage there is no other way to develop the economy and to improve the people's well-being. The fulfillment of this task is the common cause of everyone; from minister to worker. Every labor collective must strive in practice for increasingly palpable results in raising the economic efficiency of its work.

Pointing out that our key task is to raise efficiency and quality, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev warns against a declarative, superficial attitude to this very serious issue: "...To insure that this laconic and precise formula does not turn into a dreary phrase and lose its active, mobilizing nature, it is necessary to painstakingly test yourself every day: Is everything being done to realize it?"

A principled and exacting attitude must be displayed toward raising the technical standard of industrial products and improving their consumer qualities. A well-manufactured article means raw materials, supplies and electricity sensibly utilized and labor expended to good advantage. Society and man need only such a well-produced thing. It hardly needs be demonstrated that the production of low-quality output, products and goods which the consumer rejects does economic--and not only economic but also moral--harm. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

No one has the right to forget that, however great the people's wealth might be, we cannot allow any extravagance. Socialism is created by labor and values labor highly, and it is necessary to be zealous toward everything created by labor, inherited from earlier generations and afforded by nature! (applause)

A truly thrifty attitude to public property, the means of production and worktime must become the inner requirement of every Soviet person--the master of the country. If we look at the root of the shortcomings encountered in production and in the services sphere, it will be seen that many of them are associated with mismanagement and with an insufficiently responsible attitude to the fulfillment of one's direct obligations. [Moscow Domestic omits last paragraph]

The party orients us toward the all-round strengthening of organization and order, strict observance of labor, technological, planning and financial discipline and the enhancement of responsibility for the assigned task. All this is essentially a single task of both socialist management and communist education--and it must be resolved with party-minded principledness and persistence.

Comrades: With a view to the further successful development of the economy and the creation of communism's material and technical base the party Central Committee has outlined major new measures on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

It is a question above all of building up the capacities of the fuel and energy complex and improving its structure. Emphasis is laid on increasing fuel extraction and developing nuclear and hydroelectric power generation. Construction of thermal electric stations based on the cheap coals of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fields is being expanded. The construction of unique superhigh-voltage power transmission lines to carry electricity to the center and to Urals industrial regions has begun. [Moscow Domestic omits last 2 sentences] An intensive scientific search is being conducted for new, nontraditional sources and methods of generating electricity. Work is being stepped up to save fuel, electricity and thermal energy and to reduce their unit consumption in production. A scientific, economically substantiated statewide energy program is being drawn up. Its purpose is to insure the preferential development of power generation and the improvement of the national economy's entire technical base.

In ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy it is planned to substantially improve the technical standard of production and to increase the production of progressive and economical types of metal output. The chemical industry is faced with the task of expanding production of polymer materials, chemical fibers, and high-quality mineral fertilizers. Machine building, which plays a key role in the technical reequipping of the national economy, will be developed even more rapidly. Great efforts are being made to strengthen the technical base of rail and other types of transport, perfect the organization of their work and improve passenger and freight shipments.

Like others, these key problems will undoubtedly be appropriately reflected in the plan for the next, 11th 5-Year Plan which will be a new step in our motherland's development. [Moscow Domestic omits last 2 paragraphs]

Comrades: V. I. Lenin believed that the most important task for working people who have seized their country's destiny in their hands is to learn how to manage, to learn how to administrate. And however significant the experience accumulated in this sphere, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. Life does not stand still, it makes increasingly high demands on the science and practice of management. Therefore tremendous significance attaches to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

The practical implementation of the complex of measures envisaged by these documents will make it possible to increase production efficiency and insure the achievement of more significant final national economic results. The entire business of improving management is based on the unshakable principle of democratic centralism: The planned leadership of the national economy is strengthened and broader scope is opened up for the labor collectives' initiative. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

We are now in the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan. A tremendous amount of work has been done during the years of the plan which have elapsed. The volume of industrial output has increased R600 billion in 4 years in comparison with the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Thousands of labor collectives and millions of leading workers are greeting the October holiday by fulfilling their targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The working people of our capital, Moscow, and of Leningrad are marching in the front ranks of nationwide socialist competition. Advanced initiatives like working without laggardness; competition on the "worker's baton" principle; introduction of comprehensive output quality control systems; the Shchekino and Ipatovskiy methods of organizing labor, the team contract and many others are spreading throughout the country.

Honor and glory to the leading workers and production innovators and to all the country's workers! (prolonged applause) [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

III. Heading the Working Masses Who Are Building Communism

Comrades: We Soviet people are proud to be working under the tested leadership of the great party which took the historical initiative in the revolutionary renewal of the world. Our party and it alone, Lenin wrote, "can lead the entire people to socialism, guide and organize the new system and be the teacher, guide and leader of all working people."

The CPSU's main characteristic is boundless devotion to the cause of the working class and all working people and the revolutionary consistency and adherence to class principles of its policy. The party is leading the Soviet people along the path of October toward ever new heights of social progress. The CPSU is invariably guided by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and develops it creatively on the basis of scientific analysis of reality and the sum total of domestic and international factors.

The Central Committee October (1964) Plenum was an important milestone in the CPSU's life, playing an outstanding part in strengthening the unity of its ranks, elaborating the party's policy at the present stage and asserting Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership. (applause)

The party has won the highest prestige among the people and every day and every hour it confirms its role as political leader and organizer by promptly bringing urgent problems of social development to light, indicating the ways and methods to solve them and mobilizing the masses to achieve new successes.

The CPSU now has considerably greater opportunities for exerting political, organizational and ideological influence on all aspects of the life of society. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence] The Soviet people, expressing their boundless trust in their dear party, constantly feed it with fresh forces. In the years since the 25th congress alone 2,377,000 of the best representatives of the working people have joined the CPSU. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

Our party today comprises 17 million communists united in 400,000 primary organizations. This is a truly great creative force, comrades. And the unanimous nationwide support for our party's policy augments this force many times over. In their indestructible unity Lenin's party and the Soviet people can accomplish deeds of world-historic significance. (prolonged applause)

The party pays unremitting attention to insuring that the activity of all its components accords as fully as possible with present-day requirements. The CPSU Central Committee resolutions recently adopted analyze the work of many party committees and organizations and clearly define their tasks. The Central Committee stresses that consistent observance of Leninist norms of party life, the development of intraparty democracy, principled criticism and self-criticism and the improvement of the style of leadership form a firm basis for improving the party organizations' entire organizational and political work. [Moscow Domestic omits last 2 sentences]

The latest series of reports and elections is currently underway in primary party organizations. The communists are conducting an in depth and comprehensive discussion of the activity of the party organizations and their leading organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions on problems of communist building. There is no doubt that this important political campaign will serve to improve all party work and to mobilize the working people to successfully complete the 5-year plan. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

The reports and elections must result in the growth of labor collectives' cohesiveness and organization. Party organizations, relying on trade union and Komsomol organizations and making extensive use of the right to monitor the administration's activity, are called upon to strive for the all-round improvement of economic activity, the unconditional and precise fulfillment of party and state directives and the observance of Soviet laws.

A great deal, a very great deal depends on every party member and on his attitude to life and behavior. It is essential to continue to enhance the communists' vanguard role. Here everything is important--how the communist works and implements party and state decisions and how he behaves in daily life. Today, as ever, the party member must hold advanced positions in everything and be a true political fighter! And the stricter the demands he makes on himself and the more precisely he weighs his actions in the scales of party conscience, the more combat capable the party ranks will be, and the more powerful their influence among the masses! (applause)

Comrades: At the stage of mature socialism the indestructible alliance of all our country's working people--the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, workers employed in physical and mental labor--has become even firmer.

The heroic working class, which has a broad political and cultural outlook and high level of professional training, holds the leading place in this social unity. Today its ranks number over 77 million people and it is being swelled by educated people. The working class' creative opportunities and role in accelerating scientific and technical progress and building up Soviet society's material and intellectual potential are growing. It has been proved on the basis of the experience of real socialism that the exaltation of the working class means the exaltation of all working people, of the entire people!

In the course of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the transfer of agricultural production to an industrial footing, the rural workers' cultural and technical standard has improved. The countryside today is typified by the worker who masters new technology, constantly enriches his professional knowledge and lives for great public interests.

The numerical strength of the intelligentsia and its contribution to material production and spiritual life is increasing in step with the growth of the scale of communist building. The expansion of the horizons of scientific knowledge, an active role in developing the scientific and technical revolution, the creation of impressive cultural values, noble labor in educating children and safeguarding people's health--the Soviet intelligentsia can be rightly proud of all this. [Moscow Domestic omits last 2 sentences]

The firm alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia embodies the united might of labor and knowledge which promotes the cause of communism. (applause)

Summing up the results of the revolutionary achievements and looking into the future, you cannot fail to have the kindest words to say about the militant Komsomol, our glorious youth. On the shock construction sites of the 10th 5-Year Plan, at plants and on kolkhozes, in science and culture, study and military service, young people are displaying initiative, knowledge and a responsible attitude toward their social duty. The party and people are confident that our young people will continue to bear aloft the banner of October! (applause)

The education of rising generations is a matter for the entire people. The efforts of family, school and public must merge here. In celebrating the International Year of the Child, we say quite rightly that remarkable conditions for children and young people have been created in our country.

Another noble goal of October--the emancipation of women--has also been successfully achieved in our country. The Soviet woman is a full and active citizen of the society of developed socialism. The contribution made to the nationwide cause by the Soviet woman--mother, worker, state and public figure--is great and noble, comrades! (applause)

Our common responsibility for the country's future is making it necessary to strengthen the family, enhance the prestige of motherhood, and increase exactingness toward parents for the sort of people they produce in raising their children. They should be full citizens worthy of their great country!

Both society and the family are called upon to safeguard the rising generation against alien morals and influences. We must resolutely rebuff bourgeois propaganda which tries to discredit our social and spiritual values and impose the mentality of individualism and political indifference. Socialist principles and communist morality must be asserted still more actively in all spheres of public life and daily routine. It is necessary to struggle more resolutely against negative phenomena, violations of the rules of socialist intercourse and Soviet laws.

In intensifying the attention it devotes to the unswerving observance of laws, the party proceeds from the premise that neither a socialist way of life nor socialist democracy is feasible without firm law and order. To strengthen legality and public order it is essential to make more active use of the force of the law and the authority of public opinion.

Soviet people's lofty moral-political qualities are molded by the very trends of our life under the guiding influence of Lenin's party. The recent all-union ideological conference directed the party organizations and all our cadres toward the consistent implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." Soviet people, every new generation, are called upon to master the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory as an integral system of knowledge of the laws and prospects of social development. To be equal to the standard of the demands made by the life and practice, it is important to study in depth the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the documents of party congresses and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." (prolonged applause)

Socialist ideology based on the eternally living Marxist-Leninist teaching is an ideology of genuine humanism and faith in the working man and in the creative [Moscow Domestic uses "conscious"] power of the people's masses--the makers of history. Armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, we will resolve any tasks and overcome any obstacles, and build communism! (prolonged applause)

IV. For Lasting Peace and the Ending of the Arms Race

Comrades: Immediately after the proclamation of the famous Decree on Peace V. I. Lenin said that against war "we have started a resolute struggle.... This struggle is difficult." "But," Lenin stressed, "we will not be stopped by the furious hatred that the bourgeoisie displays toward us and our movement toward peace." And for more than 60 years now our party and the Soviet state, true to Lenin's behests, have been waging a consistent struggle for peace. The motherland of October is honorably fulfilling its great mission as the bastion of peace and social progress. (prolonged applause)

It is to the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries that the decisive credit belongs for the fact that the threat of thermonuclear war has been reduced and the task of ending the arms race has been brought to the fore. The assertion of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence as the norm of interstate relations has been an achievement of historic importance. The Soviet Union's bilateral agreements with the United States, France, the FRG and other countries constitute a basis in international law for stable relations between states with different social systems. People have a great desire to consolidate security in Europe and develop multifaceted relations among states--something to which the all-European conference Final Act contributes.

Our relations with many states have been further developed in the past year. A good example of true good neighborliness is provided by the USSR's peaceful cooperation with Finland, India and a number of states in the Middle and Near East and in Africa. Our relations with Greece and Turkey have improved appreciably. Our multifaceted ties with the majority of countries on all continents are strengthening. [Moscow Domestic omits last paragraph]

The peace-loving public and leaders of many states approved the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II) as an action of tremendous importance and advocate its speediest implementation. The Soviet Union's proposal regarding the impermissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations encountered broad support at the UN General Assembly. The struggle against hegemonism is an important direction in deepening detente, asserting democratic principles in world politics and defending the rights of small countries and peoples. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

The Soviet Union's unshakable dedication to the cause of peace and extremely profound concern for mankind's future found vivid expression in the new Soviet initiatives set forth in Berlin by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These initiatives are an inspiring example of the high responsibility with which it is necessary to act and the way in which it is necessary to act in order to insure that people on earth feel no anxiety or fear and acquire at last the guaranteed right to a peaceful life. (prolonged applause)

The Soviet Union's new initiatives, just like the broad complex of proposals we have put forward previously on the questions of peace and disarmament, show that, given good will on the other side, it would be possible to confidently advance the process of reducing international tension. However, this is opposed by aggressive imperialist circles and forces forming a bloc with them. The NATO strategists are obstinately spurring on the arms race and seeking to upset the prevailing approximate equilibrium of forces, violate the principle of the sides' equal security and insure for themselves military superiority and the opportunity to act from a position of strength in interstate relations.

The plans for deploying American nuclear missile weapons of a new type on the territory of a number of West European countries are particularly dangerous. The implementation of these plans would sharply intensify on the European Continent the threat of a military conflict [word order as published] using nuclear weapons. Is there any need to say just how much this prospect runs counter to the vital interests of Europe's peoples, who yearn for lasting peace and security!

The Western powers' leaders are trying to justify their dangerous schemes by saying that the Soviet Union has significantly built up its armaments in Europe in the last few years. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has exposed the utter absurdity of this apology for an "argument." Whereas the Soviet Union has not increased its armed forces by a single soldier, a single tank or a single missile, the number of nuclear devices in Europe at the United States' disposal, according to Western press reports, has approximately doubled since 1970. In 1977 almost 18,000 American soldiers were transferred to the territory of the European NATO countries, with a further 17,000 in 1978. [Moscow Domestic omits last 2 sentences]

Atlantic politicians declare, not without hypocrisy, that they do not deny the positive thrust of the Soviet proposals, but, you see, they would like more. The question arises: Why don't they themselves take a real step toward us in response?

In their appeal the Warsaw Pact states' parliaments urged the NATO states' parliaments to approach with the utmost responsibility the decision on the issue of whether to deploy new American nuclear weapon systems in Western Europe. The peoples hope that the parliaments, political parties and public organizations of the continent's countries will do everything in their power to prevent a new twist to the arms race and consolidate peace within and outside Europe. (applause)

Our continent is faced with a choice: Either peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation, or a new burden of military spending and a new step in the arms race. In the latter event we will certainly take the requisite decisions, for our people's security is for us something sacred on which we will allow no one to encroach. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades: Real socialism--the offspring of October and the other victorious socialist revolutions that have followed it--is becoming an increasingly effective force in the struggle for a world without war, a world of creative work for the good of man. Operating in solidarity and from common, coordinated standpoints, the fraternal countries are seeking to improve radically the international political climate.

We know from the experience of decades that the deepening of comprehensive cooperation is a necessary condition of the blossoming of each socialist country and the entire community. Complete equality and respect for sovereignty, voluntary cohesion, close collaboration in the world arena, mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual aid are the components of socialist international relations. They are embodied both in the fraternal countries' bilateral ties and in the activity of their collective organizations--CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

The meetings and conversations between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and fraternal party and state leaders in the Crimea are permeated by a common desire to strengthen our community on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. The visit of the party-government delegation from the Soviet Union that participated in the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary proved an event of outstanding importance both in the plane of strengthening the cooperation between our parties and states and from the viewpoint of the vital interests of peace and international security.

A crushing blow has been struck against the false myth of the "Soviet military threat." With the aid of this malicious fiction the monopolies are seeking to create an atmosphere of "psychological warfare," swell military appropriations, expand military production and extort profits that run into billions. The Beijing politicians need this lie--and they also endeavor to spread it--to gain access to NATO arsenals, camouflage their hegemonist-expansionist goals and form a bloc with imperialist reaction.

It is striking that imperialism's ideologists and politicians, while encouraging the militarization of China and justifying Beijing's attempts to "punish" sovereign states, repeatedly claim that socialism harbors the seeds of international conflicts. There is nothing more absurd or ill-intentioned than this slander!

Socialist foreign policy, which stems from the very nature of the new system, has been, is and will continue to be the policy of peace and the fraternity of the peoples, the policy of equal cooperation. It is precisely deviation from the positions of socialism and the switch to positions of chauvinism and expansion that are the source of hostility toward other peoples and of aggression. Socialism certainly cannot bear any responsibility for such actions.

The fraternal socialist countries' peoples and the communist and workers parties resolutely condemn Beijing's threats to "repeat" the invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Chinese hegemonists' blatant interference in the internal affairs of Laos and Kampuchea. Such actions not only run counter to socialist policy; they are incompatible with the UN Charter and the elementary norms of international law. At the same time, these actions tear from the Maoists the mask of "fighters against hegemonism" and expose their true hegemonist face. The Soviet peoples' sympathies and support have been and will continue to be on the side of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. All who reject the policy of imperialist diktat and hegemonism are on their side. [The last three sentences are omitted from the corrected version to the Moscow Domestic run on page P 1 of the 8 Nov Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

Our policy vis-a-vis the PRC is principled and consistent. We have advocated and continue to advocate the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, the restoration of good neighborliness and the development of mutually advantageous ties--but not at the expense of third countries. In the last 15 years the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward constructive proposals aimed at improving interstate relations. Soviet-Chinese talks are continuing in Moscow. Their results depend on just how positive an approach the Chinese side displays to the problems of bilateral relations.

Comrades: We note with satisfaction that the Soviet Union's ties with young states are expanding. The peoples express great gratitude for the support that they constantly feel from the motherland of October and the socialist community in their struggle for independence and freedom. There has been no true liberation or revolutionary movement with which our people have not displayed solidarity. [The corrected Moscow Domestic version omits last sentence]

Soviet people rejoice that the chains of imperialist domination have burst assunder in the last few years and the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Grenada have embarked on the path of independent development. Mighty mass demonstrations swept away the shah's proimperialist regime in Iran. The oppressive racist regimes in southern Africa are tottering.

But even now, imperialism misses no opportunity to try to stifle national liberation movements by military force, economic blockade, sending mercenaries, provoking hostility between nations and applying sophisticated neocolonialist methods. Imperialism is impeding a just settlement in the Near East; it is to blame for the fact that the Arab people of Palestine still live in exile or under the heel of occupiers and that blood is being shed in Lebanon. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence]

And so the world's peoples are displaying high vigilance regarding imperialist intrigues and are dealing a resolute rebuff to encroachments on their independence and sovereign right to decide independently the questions of their own internal structure.

Yes, the peoples have really learned who is their enemy and who is their friend. They see real socialism as their reliable, natural ally. The Havana conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government reaffirmed the progressive, anti-imperialist trend of the nonalined movement.

Comrades: Our party and our entire people are bearing aloft the banner of proletarian socialist internationalism. Soviet people feel a sense of sincere friendship and fraternity toward the socialist countries' peoples. The Soviet Union's working people feel themselves to be an integral part of the international working class and the worldwide army of labor, which is struggling for the restructuring of the world on just principles.

Marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the interests of the people's masses, the communist and workers parties are expanding their social base, and their influence in their countries' political life is growing. [Moscow Domestic omits last sentence] The CPSU develops fraternal relations with the communist and workers parties and energetically advocates strengthening the international communist movement's unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our party seeks to develop cooperation with socialist, social democratic and national democratic parties, with advanced, peace-loving forces and with all who cherish the cause of defending and consolidating peace, national liberation and social progress. (applause)

Mankind's advancement is directed toward the highest forms of social structure--socialism and communism--and this is natural. Today many peoples are traveling the trail blazed by the October Revolution, and all the world's peoples will travel it sooner or later! (prolonged applause)

Comrades: The Soviet people are celebrating the 62d anniversary of October on the threshold of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the approaching 26th CPSU Congress.

Our motherland's working people are developing socialist competition increasingly widely in order to greet these outstanding events with glorious new deeds. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia are focusing all their energy on implementing the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and successfully completing 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in order to scale new peaks in communist building. (prolonged applause)

Onward to new victories beneath the victorious banner of Leninism and under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by that glorious continuator of great Lenin's cause--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee! (tumultuous applause)

Long live the great Soviet people! (tumultuous applause)

Long live the CPSU! (tumultuous applause)

Long live peace and communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

TEXT OF USTINOV ORDER OF THE DAY ON REVOLUTION JUBILEE

LD081611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Text of "USSR Defense Minister D. F. Ustinov's Order of the Day" No 275 dated 7 November 1979, Moscow]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people, USSR Armed Forces servicemen, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our great motherland is marking this noteworthy date in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm. Soviet people are working in an inspired manner on the fulfillment of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan new successes have been achieved in all spheres of communist building and in improving production efficiency and work quality. The people's material and cultural living standard is improving.

The socialist community countries are progressing confidently in their sociopolitical and economic development. The fraternal states' unity and all-round cooperation constitute a great creative force in strengthening their economic and defense might and in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Thanks to the tremendous work of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is being consistently implemented.

Real successes have been achieved by the socialist countries' joint efforts in the policy of detente, which is now the dominant trend in international relations. The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin were an important contribution to deepening detente and to consolidating the positive changes in the international arena. They are aimed at lessening tension, insuring military detente and strengthening confidence between states and peoples. The Soviet Union's new proposals have received warm approval and broad support from the Soviet people and their armed forces, the peoples of the fraternal socialist states and all the world's progressive people.

At the same time imperialist forces, joined by the Beijing hegemonists, continue to be active in the international arena. Under cover of the myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat," they are gambling on speeding up the arms race and are nurturing plans for deploying new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles on West European territory. The situation in the Near East and in Southeast Asia remains complex.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are keeping a vigilant eye on the intrigues of reactionary forces, strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. The USSR Armed Forces are the reliable guardian of the gains of Great October and the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of international security. Soviet servicemen are educated in a spirit of boundless devotion to the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the socialist fatherland. In combat collaboration with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies, they are always ready to fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty.

Comrade army and navy servicemen! Comrade veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish army and navy servicemen further successes in combat and political training, in improving combat readiness and in strengthening organization and regulation order. Be vigilant and always ready to defend the Soviet people's great gains and our motherland's state interests!

To mark the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I order:

That today, 7 November, at 2000 hours local time, a 30-gun salute be fired in our motherland's capital city--the hero city of Moscow--in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Herch and Tula and in the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant armed forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

MSU SOKOLOV ATTENDS CEREMONIAL MEETING OF PARADE PARTICIPANTS

LD081025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting of Parade Participants"]

[Excerpt] Order of Lenin Moscow Military District--A ceremonial meeting of participants in the parade of troops of the Moscow Garrison in Red Square devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses yesterday.

In the presidium of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Adm A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; representatives of party, soviet and Komsomol organs and generals and officers participating in the parade.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Army General V. Govorov, district commander. The report on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Col Gen K. Grushevoy, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate.

EDITORIAL: 'CONSTANT CONCERN FOR IMPROVING DEFENSE CAPABILITY'

LD081119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Beneath October's Banner"]

[Excerpt] The working people of cities and villages are now devoting all their energy to implementing the impressive plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. These and other splendid achievements of the Soviet people today are the direct continuation of the cause of October and further evidence of their inviolable loyalty to its life-giving ideas.

The strength and effectiveness of these ideas are convincingly confirmed not only by our country's epoch-making achievements but also by the entire course of world social development. Great October gave a powerful revolutionary boost to all detachments of the international workers movement and opened up new opportunities and prospects for the development of the peoples' national liberation struggle. The revolutionary process begun by Great October has been crowned with socialism's victory in a number of European, Asian and Latin American countries. The world socialist system has been formed. The correlation of forces as a whole has altered radically. It has altered in favor of socialism and democracy.

All this has strengthened still further the international positions of the Soviet state, which was born and is developing beneath the banner of most resolute struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security. Consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course, the Soviet Union together with the other fraternal socialist countries is making a decisive contribution to improving the international situation and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The important new proposals on problems of military detente advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin provide further convincing evidence of the immutability of this policy.

Soviet people look to their future with confidence and optimism, but they know well that reactionary forces exist and are active in the world, trying to wreck the detente process, whipping up the arms race and strengthening their aggressive blocs. Under these conditions the Soviet state shows constant concern for improving its defense capability and its valiant armed forces.

Created by Great October, the Soviet Armed Forces vigilantly stand guard over its revolutionary gains and are an important factor for international peace and security. They are greeting the October festival with new successes in combat and political training. Army and Navy servicemen respond with deeds to the party's call to be always to defend the motherland and socialism's great gains.

The October festival is a genuine review of the achievements of the Soviet people, who are fully resolved to progress further without fail and to achieve more without fail. And the ardent CPSU Central Committee slogan resounds over the country in harmony with these patriotic aspirations:

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!"

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN KHABAROVSK

OW081054 [Editorial Report OW] Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian at 2345 GMT on 6 November begins live coverage of the "military parade and demonstration of working people of Khabarovsk city in Vladimir Ilich Lenin Square devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

"The time is approaching for the start of the traditional military parade of troops of the Khabarovsk Garrison and other subunits of the Far East Border District, and the Red Banner Pacific Fleet which has arrived here."

After a description of the scene in the square, at 0000 GMT on 7 November, commands can be heard bringing the parade to order and an announcer reports that Army Gen Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak, commander of the Far East Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union, who will review the parade, has entered the square in an open car and is met by the parade commander, Lt Gen Anatoliy Yakovlevich (Ryakhov). During his inspection of the troops, Tretyak can be heard greeting officers, motorized infantrymen, artillerymen, signalmen, pilots, sailors, Border Guards, internal troops, Suvorovites, and other formations. After the inspection of troops, an announcer reports that Tretyak is about to make a speech. At 0005 GMT on 7 November Army General Tretyak mounts the rostrum and delivers the following speech:

"Comrades soldiers and sailors; sergeants and petty officers; comrades ensigns and warrant officers; comrades officers and generals; veterans of the revolution, the civil and patriotic wars; working people of Khabarovsk city and Khabarovsk Kray: On behalf of and on instructions of the Khabarovsk Kraykom of the CPSU and the kray Soviet of Workers Deputies, I greet and congratulate you on the national holiday--the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Sixty-two years have passed since that memorable day when the workers and peasants of Russia, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, carried out the world's first victorious socialist revolution. The salvos of the Avrora heralded the beginning of a new epoch--an epoch of change from capitalism to socialism and communism.

"During a short historic period, overcoming age-old backwardness, the peoples of the Soviet Union traversed a glorious path of struggle and victory. With honor they (?endured) all the formidable ordeals which befell our motherland, and built a developed socialist society whose legislation is fixed in the new Soviet Constitution.

"During these years the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union has grown immeasurably, the welfare of the Soviet people has improved considerably, and the international prestige of our motherland has become firmer than ever.

"The working people of the Soviet Union are fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and are meeting the holiday of Great October in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge. By the October appeals of the CPSU Central Committee they have been called upon to prepare for the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday and the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War.

"The working people of order-bearing Khabarovsk Kray are marking the Great October jubilee in a specially festive way. The greetings of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to participants in the construction of the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur main railroad and the builders of the Khabarovskaya poultry factory have evoked a new burst of strength and energy among all working people in the kray in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

"The kray's industry has fulfilled the 10 month plan for production marketing and output of the majority of machines and products ahead of schedule. The output of consumer products has increased, and the volume of construction and installation work has grown. The kray's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have fulfilled their pledges for the sale of agricultural products to the state.

"Supported by the monolithic cohesion of the working class, the kolkhoz peasants, and the socialist intelligentsia, our party and government, along with the fraternal countries of socialism, are persistently implementing the peace-loving Leninist policy. For more than 30 years now the Soviet people have been working under peace. The active and purposeful activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, prominent state and political figure of our time, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, promote the strengthening of peace and security of people.

"All Soviet people and the working people of the kray unanimously approve and support the new Soviet initiatives in the sphere of detente proposed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin. At the same time, the forces of reaction and aggression strive to hinder detente. Behind the cover of fabrications about a Soviet military threat, the arms race is being intensified, military budgets are being increased, and hotbeds of international tension are being unleashed and fanned.

"The situation in the Far East and in East Asia remains difficult. The anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy of the present leaders of China (?freely) allies itself with the reactionary forces of imperialism of the United States, Japan and the NATO countries. Its aggressive essence was most vividly reflected in the course of the marauding attack on Vietnam, and in its relations with Laos, Kampuchea and other neighboring countries.

"Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government vigilantly watch the intrigues of the enemies of peace and exhibit constant concern for strengthening the defensive might of the country and of its Far Eastern frontiers. Far Eastern fighting men, united around the Communist Party and in single ranks with Pacific Fleet sailors, Border Guards and internal troops, are persistently mastering military skills and are vigilantly standing in defense of their cherished motherland. They have successfully concluded the 1979 academic year and have completely fulfilled the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and the minister of defense.

"The troops of the district are constantly ready to deal a shattering rebuff to any aggressor who dares to encroach on our great motherland.

"Long live the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

"Glory to the great Soviet people--builders of communism--and their valiant armed forces!

"Long live the Leninist CPSU--inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution and guiding and directing force of Soviet society. Hurrah comrade!"

After the state anthem is played, military orders are heard and the announcer says that the military parade has begun. Announcers recite the merits of various services of the armed forces as the troops march by. An announcer reports that vehicles are approaching the stands and says that the square has become a state on which various types of military equipment are being demonstrated simultaneously. "They determine the genuine features of our contemporary army, an army of engines, an army of remarkable technical (?machines). Here are the military vehicles of the infantry.

They are clad in armour and with [word indistinct] on caterpillar tracks they have at their disposal awesome firepower, great speed and excellent (?versatility). A self-propelled anti-tank guided rock launcher [protivotankovaya upravlyayemaya reaktivnaya samokhodnaya ustanovka] is moving through the square. Now cannons and howitzers of various calibers appear." After describing some units the announcer continues: "The rocket artillery, the descendant of the legendary Katyusha, is now passing by." To the sound of roaring engines the announcer reports the end of the military parade. The festive demonstration of working people of Khabarovsk city and Khabarovsk Kray begins at about 0035 GMT. The live reportage on the demonstration ends at about 0200 GMT.

ALMA-ATA REPORTS 7 NOVEMBER MILITARY PARADE, DEMONSTRATION

AU081525 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1514 GMT Nov 79 AU

[Summary] "Like on any festive occasion, Alma-Ata's Vladimir Ilich Lenin Square was decorated. The coats of arms and flags of fraternal union republics symbolized unity and solidarity, inviolable friendship among all nations and nationalities of the USSR.

"Present on the central tribune were Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Klimov, Mirshkin and Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; Comrades Mukashev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members; Plotnikov, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Bashmakov, Mukashev, Dzhiyenbayev, Zhanybekov and (Kotezanov), Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; Colonel General Popkov, Military Council member and Political Administration chief of the Central Asian Military Okrug; Sultanov, Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Yerpilov, Alma-Atinskiy Gorkom first secretary; and Zakupov, Alma-Atinskiy Gorispolkom chairman. Colonel General Lushev, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-Decorated Central Asian Military Okrug, and Lieutenant General, Hero of the Soviet Union (Amir Mogambekov), deputy commander of the okrug's troops and officer commanding the parade, inspected the troops and congratulated them on the occasion. Colonel General Lushev delivered a speech. The military parade was traditionally opened by young drummers. Following a combined officers column under the okrug's banner, the following units marched past the tribune: the cadets of the Marshal Konev Higher General Military Commanders School in Alma-Ata; the cadets of the Red Banner Order-decorated Dzerzhinskiy Higher Frontier Guards Commanders School; motorized infantry; signalmen; aviators; troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and armored troops. "The military parade in Alma-Ata Square manifested once again the high military training standars of the troops, their readiness to defend the October conquests and to carry out with credit their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Following a brief intermission, the columns of the working people entered the square.

"Owing to the wise and farsighted foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party and the USSR Government, the Soviet people and peoples of other states have been enjoying the valuable benefits of peace for more than a third of a century. Peace is the most cherished, and the strongest craving of progressive mankind. (?The world) has been deeply impressed by the new constructive Soviet initiative set forth recently by Comrade Brezhnev at the jubilee celebrations in the GDR. People of goodwill warmly welcome the initiative and angrily protest at the plans of imperialists in the United States to deploy new thermonuclear weaponry in West Europe. Along with all Soviet people, the participants in the festive march past in Alma-Ata once again unanimously endorsed on that day the foreign political line pursued by the Leninist party."

MOSCOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER, CRIME PREVENTION

LD071723 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exemplary Order for Model City"]

[Text] A meeting of the capital's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv and the leaders of economic organizations and administrative organs was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The aktiv meeting was opened by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary V.N. Makeyev.

The meeting participants considered the question of tasks to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Crime."

A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

The following also spoke at the aktiv meeting: Ye.A. Manyakin, first secretary of the Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom; M.G. Malkov, Moscow city prosecutor; V.G. Gavrilov, chairman of the Zhdanovskiy Rayispolkom; N.S. Yeremenko, chief of the Leningradskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Administration; and A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the aktiv meeting.

The following participated in the aktiv meeting: N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs; V.A. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, V.V. Naydenov, USSR deputy prosecutor general; RSFSR Prosecutor B.V. Kravtsov; V.I. Blinov, RSFSR minister of justice; and I.M. Golovkov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

The aktiv meeting stressed that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Crime" is of great state and social importance. It reflects the party's consistent line of further strengthening socialist legality and law and order. In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions much has been done in our country to develop Soviet society's political organization and strengthen the legal basis of state and social life.

In his speech to the voters of the Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that a good, well thought-out system of laws, plus strict implementation of them--that is the legality, that is the law and order without which the socialist way of life is inconceivable.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution sets the aim of raising all work to protect public order and combat crime to a higher level. This most important party document provides an analysis of the state of law and order, comprehensively examines the main questions of insuring socialist legality and defines the tasks of law enforcement organs, party, state, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all the working people with regard to further improving crime prevention and intensifying the struggle against crime. The measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee embody a comprehensive approach to the struggle against crime and take into account the maximum utilization of existing potential in eradicating all violations of law and order, eliminating crime and removing the factors that give rise to it.

A most important task is to insure the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and to elaborate and implement measures aimed at further improving crime prevention, intensifying the struggle against crime and insuring strict observance of the Soviet laws by all private citizens and officials. Party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the broad working people's masses must be mobilized to resolve these tasks.

The aktiv meeting noted that in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and party Central Committee resolutions a great deal of work is being carried out in Moscow for working people's ideological and political, labor and moral education and to insure social discipline, strengthen socialist legality and law and order and transform the capital into a model communist city. As a result, legality is being strengthened in the activity of management organs and in the sphere of labor law relationships and working people's legal consciousness is being enhanced.

Internal affairs, Prosecutor's Office and justice organs and Moscow's courts are carrying out much work to combat crime, prevent offenses and propagate legal knowledge.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that the tasks of strengthening law and order and intensifying the struggle against crime are still not being resolved effectively enough. This is fully relevant to Moscow.

Internal affairs organs and housing organization officials are failing to insure that malicious violators of the passport system are exposed and called to account in timely fashion.

A considerable number of crimes are still committed by minors. Organs of people's education and vocational and technical education have failed to draw the proper conclusions from warnings of the need to improve educational work with students. The commissions to assist the family and schools work poorly in many enterprises, instances of parents failing to fulfill their duties to educate their children go unnoticed and the attention paid to questions of strengthening the family has been relaxed.

Drunkenness and alcoholism adversely influence the state of public order. About half of all crimes are committed by persons in a state of intoxication. The struggle against this evil is badly organized in labor collectives. The sale of liquor is still not decreasing and liquor trading rules are being violated. Implementation of the law on compulsory treatment and labor reeducation of chronic alcoholics is not insured.

All this is evidence that full use is not being made of means of state and social influence in the struggle against crime. This work lacks purpose, forcefulness, and a comprehensive approach and unity of action by party, soviet and law enforcement organs and economic, trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations. Poor use is still made of the existing potential for crime prevention. Serious shortcomings exist in work for people's ideological and political, labor and moral education and to prevent offenses in labor collectives.

The central point in the CPSU Central Committee resolution is the broad involvement of the public and working people in the struggle to strengthen law and order. This is completely natural, since it fully accords with the tasks of our socialist system. But the main, basic work involved in strengthening law and order and intensifying the struggle against offenses must be carried out by the law enforcement organs--by the MVD, Prosecutor's Office and judicial organs and by the People's Courts, which are called on to stand guard over Soviet legality, society's interests and Soviet citizens' rights.

The aktiv conference analyzed in detail the work of MVD and Prosecutor's Office organs and the activity of legal organs in Moscow.

It is essential to enhance the role of the Main Administration for Internal Affairs, the city Prosecutor's Office, the Moscow Gorispolkom Justice Department and the city court in improving the activity of law enforcement organs at rayon level, to intensify monitoring in order to eliminate existing shortcomings and violations of socialist legality and to give them more practical assistance in organizing the struggle against lawbreaking.

The aktiv conference emphasized that success in the struggle to strengthen public order depends to a considerable extent on the standard of party leadership of law enforcement organs. Party raykoms are carrying out a great amount of work in monitoring the work of these organs, in involving the public in preventing and eradicating lawbreaking and in enhancing the labor collectives' role in the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

Nevertheless many raykoms devote insufficient attention to these questions and frequently handle them in campaign style, dealing only with one event at a time.

Raykoms have relaxed their exactingness toward rayispolkoms as regards organization of the work involved in strengthening law and order and preventing lawbreaking.

Raykoms are called on to intensify the monitoring of the work of MVD, Prosecutor's Office and judicial organs and of People's Courts and, where necessary, to select the most highly trained personnel from among communists and Komsomol members and assign them to work in those organs, to enhance the role of party organizations in educating personnel of law enforcement organs and to display constant concern for expanding these organs' links with the public.

Moscow Gorkom and raykoms, party committees and primary party organizations must systematically examine questions of protecting law and order and the struggle against offenders and with law enforcement organs must draw up and implement specific measures to further improve that work. Party committees must pool and coordinate the efforts of party, state and social organizations, labor collectives, ideological establishments, the family and the school in the struggle against offenders.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that intensifying this work in labor collectives and at places of residence must be the main direction in preventing lawbreaking.

Labor collectives are the basic cell in our society. It is precisely here that the main sector of the struggle to improve people's labor and political activity is situated and where their social and moral qualities are molded. The labor collective's significance in the struggle against lawbreaking is very great.

As a rule there is almost no lawbreaking by personnel in labor collectives where great attention is devoted to questions of education and the prevention of lawbreaking, where party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and also economic leaders are constantly engaged in those questions and where each instance of lawbreaking becomes a subject of public discussion.

However, many labor collectives do not devote sufficient attention to the work of preventing lawbreaking. The overwhelming majority of people who commit misdemeanors, as a rule, are people who avoid an active social life and essentially remain outside the influence of collectives. The administration of enterprises and organizations strives to rid itself of people who have committed offenses instead of insuring their reeducation in their collectives. Law enforcement organs' reports on offenses and unworthy conduct by members of labor collectives are very rarely raised for discussion by those collectives, nor is an atmosphere of general condemnation created around people who have committed offenses and unworthy acts which break the rules of socialist communal life.

The party Central Committee has drawn the attention of enterprise, construction project and establishment chiefs, party and Komsomol organization secretaries, trade union committee chairmen, shop, shift and section chiefs and team leaders to their personal responsibility for the state of discipline and law and order and for a prompt, sharp reaction to reports and alarm signals on instances of antisocial conduct by individual members of the collectives. Raykoms, soviets, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom and enterprise, organization and department chiefs must take strict issue with those who display complacency and indifference in this matter or who are passive in organizing the work of preventing offenses in labor collectives. It is essential to create in collectives an atmosphere of intolerance toward misappropriators of public health, malicious hooligans, bribe-takers, speculators, parasites and extortionists.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," it is essential to substantially improve ideological-political, labor and moral education in every labor collective. Using means of propaganda and education, it is essential to wage an implacable struggle to eradicate vestiges of the past hostile to socialism, to intensify educational work at places of residence, in hostels and in small collectives and to insure the organization of lively, specific, interesting and persuasive ideological education work with young people at enterprises and construction projects and in educational establishments and organizations in the services sphere.

The aktiv conference emphasized that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, in conjunction with law enforcement organs, must direct their efforts toward implementing the following tasks.

First of all it is necessary to improve the protection of public order in rayons, housing areas, streets and squares and in the city as a whole. To this end the Main Administration for Internal Affairs must strengthen militia patrol and point-duty work, provide the requisite technical equipment, improve the work of crime investigation and inquiry and enhance the role of precinct inspectors in crime prevention. City, rayon and settlement ispolkoms must insure proper order in the territory they cover and must improve the lighting of streets and public places.

Raykoms and rayispolkoms must improve work in preventing and suppressing offenses at places of residence and intensify attention to questions of improving everyday life, strengthening the family, educating children and transforming every housing area in the capital into a model area not only in terms of external appearance the the planning and organization of public services but in terms of moral climate. It is essential to improve the work of public order protection points, comrades' courts, apartment block committees, volunteer militia and precinct militia inspectors. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of labor collectives and the broad masses in housing areas must be involved more widely in this work.

It is essential to struggle persistently and consistently against drunkenness and alcoholism. Raykoms, rayispolkoms, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, the Komsomol Gorkom and law enforcement organs must check progress in implementing resolutions already adopted on questions of combating drunkenness and alcoholism, devise and implement effective measures for preventing alcoholism, intensifying public and legal influence on drunkards and insuring the strict observance of the established liquor trading trading rules. Anti-alcohol propaganda must be stepped up.

Raykoms, rayispolkoms, trade union, Komsomol and sporting organizations, cultural establishments and educational, vocational and technical training and law enforcement organs must improve the work of preventing lawbreaking among minors and draw up additional measures to improve educational work and prevent lawbreaking among minors in educational establishments, labor collectives and places of residence. It is essential to intensify individual work with adolescents, to develop more widely the mentor and patron system, to enhance here the role of the inspectorates and commissions for the affairs of minors and guardianship and care organs, to display greater concern for strengthening the family and to enhance parents' responsibility for children's upbringing.

MVD and Prosecutor's Office organs must intensify the struggle against recidivist crime and parasitism and against people who violate passport regulations. Rayispolkoms and MVD organs must insure the prompt detection of people who avoid socially useful work, must insure their placement and establishment in collectives, and must use more resolutely the measures provided by the law for influencing those who are unwilling to work, lead a parasitic way of life and engage in speculation.

Of all the crimes the theft of socialist property occupies a major place. It is essential to intensify the struggle against encroachments against socialist property, to follow strict procedures in the accounting and storing of material assets and to resolutely eradicate waste, squandering, write-ups and deception. The activity of the monitoring and auditing apparatus and of the militia organs for combating theft of socialist property and speculation must be improved and the sharp and principled nature of Prosecutor's Office reactions to the violation of laws on protecting socialist property must be intensified.

The aktiv conference noted that the Moscow Gorkom resolution and the established plan of measures outline specific tasks for party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and law enforcement organs in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work in Protecting Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Lawbreaking." It is essential to establish daily monitoring for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution among officials and working people. An aktiv conference of rayon party organizations must be held this November to summarize the work of protecting law and order, to intensify the struggle against lawbreaking in every rayon, to expose shortcomings in this work and to outline practical steps to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution. It is essential to hold party and workers' conferences to discuss questions of protecting law and order and intensifying the struggle against drunkenness, violations of labor discipline and the rules of socialist communal life.

The Moscow Gorispolkom must discuss the tasks of soviet, economic and administrative organs in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution at sessions of city, rayon and settlement soviets. All party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic and administrative organs must draw up and implement plans of measures for improving work in protecting order and intensifying the struggle against offenders.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution is a long-term militant action program.

The implementation of the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee will make it possible to improve the standard of all work connected with strengthening public discipline and law and order. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and administrative organs are called on to insure their strict implementation, to involve broad circles of working people in this work, to step up educational work at labor collectives and places of residence and to improve the dissemination of juridical knowledge, the legal education of working people and the organization of leisure among the population and particularly among young people.

In conclusion the conference participants expressed confidence that the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv and personnel of law enforcement organs in Moscow, implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution, will make every effort to strengthen socialist legality and law and order in the capital and thereby make a fitting contribution to the general task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city.

GRISHIN, KUZNETSOV PRESENT AWARDS TO SUCCESSFUL WORKERS

LD051147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Orders and Medals Presented"]

[Text] USSR awards have been presented in the Kremlin to a large group of workers, engineering and technical personnel, employees and leaders of teams, sectors and shops from industrial enterprises, construction and installation organizations, research institutes and economic management organs.

Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, "The Badge of Honor" and Labor Glory Third Class and medals "For Labor Valor" and "For Labor Excellence" were presented. The awards were conferred on the workers for their great successes in fulfilling production plans and socialist pledges.

The recipients expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of their labor and gave an assurance that they will continue to work selflessly to insure the ahead-of-schedule fulfilment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and raise production efficiency and quality.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Government and L.I. Brezhnev personally, the presenters of the awards--V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V.I. Konotop, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--warmly and cordially congratulated the comrades on the motherland's high awards and the successful fulfillment of their production targets and socialist pledges and wished them new successes in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF MOSCOW COMMITTEES

LD081003 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Zhdanovskiy Rayon Takes First Place. Results of Socialst Competition Among Capital's Rayons for Third Quarter of 1979 Summed Up"]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Trade Unions Council and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom Bureau was held yesterday. It examined the results of the socialist competition among the working people of Moscow's rayons to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges in industry, transportation, construction and municipal services in the third quarter of 1979. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the joint session.

PARTY REPORT, ELECTION MEETING AT PLANT ADDRESSED BY GRISHIN

LD081005 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Excerpts] The reports and elections are taking place in Moscow City's party organizations in an atmosphere of high activeness and political and labor enthusiasm. The meetings' attention is centering on the work to complete the plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole and offer a worthy greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, on enhancing the communists' vanguard role, on intensifying cadres' responsibility for the work entrusted to them and on party organizations' activity to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and also the instructions and recommendations voiced in the speeches and works by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report and election party meeting was held yesterday at the Perovskiy trade machine-building plant. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the meeting. I.I. Pudkov, USSR minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, participated in the meeting's work.

BAKU PAPER REPORTS AZERBAIJAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM

LD061157 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Excerpt] An Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court plenum was held recently under the chairmanship of A.G. Ibragimov. Court practice in cases involving encroachments on socialist property in agriculture, crimes of office, and a criminally negligent, thriftless attitude toward the property of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the safekeeping and utilization of agricultural equipment was discussed on the basis of the report delivered by Supreme Court member A.D. Mikailov. The plenum noted that alongside the positive work performed by the republic's court organs in the correct examination of cases of this category, there are substantial shortcomings in the practice of their settlement. Some courts do not reveal deeply enough the reasons for, and conditions promoting, the embezzlement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz property and a thriftless attitude toward the safekeeping and utilization of agricultural equipment and as a result do not react to such cases with special rulings. As a result of the crimes committed, considerable material damage is caused to the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural organizations. Not always are all those involved in crimes brought to account and in some cases lenient punishments are imposed on those guilty of embezzling agricultural produce. The plenum noted in particular that the percentage of compensation for damage caused by crime is extremely low. The court must bring in representatives of the public to insure the openness of court hearings, insure coverage of trials on topical matters in the press and on radio and television, create an atmosphere of intolerance toward embezzlers of the people's property and people who allow thriftlessness and criminal negligence to occur with regard to the safekeeping and utilization of agricultural equipment, and take the necessary urgent steps to insure full compensation for material damage. On the basis of Supreme Court member Kh.A. Rakhmanov's report, the plenum examined the question of the state of the legal practice of the courts' application of legislation on cases of inheritance.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

'SUBVERSIVE ROLE' OF SOVIET MERCHANT MARINE DENIED

LD081246 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

["The 'Sea Sickness' of the Opponents of Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 8, TASS--"The main task of the Soviet Merchant Marine has been and remains to meet the demand of the national economy of the USSR for the transporation of foreign trade cargoes and for providing transportation facilities for domestic coastal trade," Igor Averin, chief of the Foreign Relations Department and member of the collegium of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine, said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "This was stressed more than once in official statements by the leading officials of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine and the same is shown by statistical publications. It is clear, however, those who do not wish to see will not be helped by any glasses."

Igor Averin made this statement in connection with the fact that reactionary bourgeois propaganda organs and all kind of "Sovietologists" have been circulating lately fantastic stories about the "subversive role" of the Soviet Merchant Marine in world shipping.

In the course of decades, Soviet shipping companies have been traditionally taking part in international commercial shipping, Averin goes on. There is nothing new in this. What is a new element in present-day world shipping is that certain Western ship-owners seek to introduce inequitable terms for "undesirable" flags. Among them are not only the Soviet Union and other socialist states but also developing countries which want to have their own national merchant marines. It is with this aim that the stiffening of commercial competition on the sea is pictured by certain circles as a result of "machinations" by the merchant marines of the socialist countries.

World commercial shipping has been in a state of profound depression for almost five years now. The depression was caused chiefly by a new slump of production and monetary and financial difficulties in partically all capitalist states. Although shipping is an independent branch of the world economy, its well-being directly depends on the development of trade between countries and continents. And the situation in this field is far from being stable, to put it mildly, Igor Averin said. The mean annual increase of world sea-borne trade during the period has been less than 1.5 percent and the transportation of such principal industrial and energy raw materials as oil, iron ore and coal has even declined in a number of cases.

It is quite natural that the "surplus" of merchant marine in capitalist countries caused an intensification of competition on international sea lanes.

"All kind of allegations to the effect that the Soviet fleet sets itself task of undermining the economies of Western powers have no grounds whatsoever. Soviet shipping organizations taking part in world commercial shipping are following the policy of the Soviet state, a policy of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with all trading partners," Igor Averin stressed in conclusion.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT GEORGIAN CONSUMER COOPERATIVE CEREMONY

LD091023 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 October 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 4,600 word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "The Tsekavshiri's Glorious Jubilee: Ceremony in Tsilisi Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Georgian Consumer Cooperative," including a report on a speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the 19 October ceremony. Shevardnadze notes the role of the Tsekavshiri Consumer Cooperative system, particularly in rural Georgia--its main task is the "timely and full satisfaction of rural working people's demands." He outlines recent improvements in retail trade and in the sale of consumer goods and traces the history of the consumer cooperative's role in the republic. He notes persisting shortcomings in this sphere and ways of eliminating them and outlines plans for future developments.

EDITORIAL HAILS KAZAKH GRAIN HARVEST 'VICTORY'

LD081225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Outstanding Victory for Kazakhstan's Graingrowers"]

[Excerpts] The harvest toil has subsided in the virgin lands. Despite adversity the harvest has been gathered in from millions of hectares of fields and delivered to the storehouses. Trains loaded with wheat are moving along the country's railroads. Kazakhstan's great grain yield is on its way!

On the eve of the Great October holiday the republic's farmers are reporting to the motherland: High socialist pledges have been fulfilled--a record quantity of grain has been harvested and procured. Some 20.5 million tons of grain has been delivered to the state, including more than 16 million tons, or 1 billion puds, of wheat. The plan for the year and for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan has been successfully completed. In a message of greetings published today Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly congratulates the Kazakh SSR working people on their outstanding successes.

Kazakhstan's working people have taken a major step along the path of fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. It is now important to consolidate what has been achieved and strive for a further improvement in the efficiency of agricultural production. It is above all a question of steadily increasing grain yields. All the conditions exist in the republic for carrying out the task outlined by the party--that of increasing the average grain crops yield to 20 quintals and more. This year's experience has again displayed the realistic nature of such plans. A number of virgin lands regions have already reached that level, and some farms have considerably exceeded it. A team on Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's Voskhod Sovkhoz headed by A. Shovdin grew an average of 30.9 quintals of grain on each of more than 4,000 hectares.

However, certain farms are still not making use of all potential and have not achieved the desired indicators. Not everywhere do people have the right attitude to the land and operate tractors, combines and equipment skillfully. The efforts of party, soviet and economic organs must be aimed at overcoming ommissions and increasing the fertility of arable land and the return on capital investment. The virgin land workers await substantial help from machine building workers, chemical and land reclamation workers and scientists. The graingrowers need more productive and reliable machinery, high yield varieties and grain crops and increased supplies of fertilizers and other chemical agents. To provide all this in full and to help insure its efficient utilization is a matter of honor for those who are called upon to promote the success of rural workers.

The virgin lands have become a grain factory and must also become a mighty factory for meat, milk, and eggs. Much has already been done in this direction. Big stockraising complexes have appeared amidst the boundless fields. It is now important, by strengthening the fodder base, to strive for further increase in the numbers and productivity of livestock. It is necessary to make wider use of industrial labor methods and deepen specialization, relying on the advantages of interfarm cooperation.

The harvest toil has subsided, but many concerns still lie ahead for the farmers. It is necessary to launch active preparations for the next harvest and the repair of machinery. As before, party organizations must focus their attention on people, their living and working conditions, cadre training and adding to the army of machine operators. The year's results must be analyzed in depth and reserves revealed. It is the duty of every communist, every working person and the collectives of all teams, livestock units and sovkhoz and kolkhoz sections to move toward new, higher targets in the final year of the 5-year plan.

Soviet people are proud of the outstanding victory of the people of Kazakhstan. They believe that the republic's graingrowers will consolidate and surpass what has been achieved. They are inspired to new labor achievements by the CPSU Central Committee October slogan: Working People in Agriculture! Raise Production Efficiency! Make careful Use of Land, Equipment, Fertilizers and All Material and Financial Resources! Struggle to Make Successful Preparations for Spring Field Work and to Obtain a Big Harvest in 1980!

CSA: NORTHWEST AREAS FULFILL PLAN FOR POTATOES, VEGETABLES

LD090006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: Agricultural workers of Leningradskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and the Karelskaya ASSR have fulfilled the plan for procurement of potatoes and vegetables.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES SEMINAR OF ARMED FORCES SECRETARIES

LD081021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent report: "Conference-Seminar of Party Commission Secretaries"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of secretaries of party commissions under the political directorates of branches of the armed forces, military districts, groups of forces and fleets, as well as of a number of executives of the main political directorate and of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The participants in the conference-seminar discussed reports by Lt Gen L.P. Bakhrushev, responsible secretary of the Main Political Directorate Party Commission, and Lt Gen V.I. Balakirev, chief of the Main Political Directorate Party Organizational Work Directorate, and spoke of ways to further improve the activities of party commissions aimed at enhancing the militancy of army and navy party organizations and insuring the strict observance of discipline and the Leninist norms of party life by all communists. Considerable attention was devoted to improving work on admitting young communists to the party and training them.

In conclusion the participants in the conference-seminar were addressed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST MILITARY LEADERS--A soiree-meeting of youths and soldiers of the Khabarovsk garrison with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and authors of military and patriotic books was held today at the railwaymen's house of culture at the Khabarovsk Vtoroy station. Among those sharing their recollection of life and work on military memoirs were Army General Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District; Lieutenant General Novikov, chief of the Political Directorate of the Far East Military District; and others. The medals "60 Years of the USSR Armed Forces" and "Veteran of Labor" were presented at the soiree. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service 0930 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW]